Preface to First Edition.

It is with somewhat of a feeling of regret that I launch this third instalment of nyāyas; for I had hoped that they might be embodied in a revised re-issue of the first and second, so as to have the whole alphabetically arranged in one volume. There are not many, however, amongst India's two hundred and ninety millions, who take much interest in an effort of this kind, so we were compelled to follow a less ambitious course. To facilitate reference, I have prepared an index to the whole of the 430 nyāyas explained in the three volumes, and have written additional notes on several of those contained in the first and second. The latter will be found in the Superaddenda.

The present 'handful' differs materially from the two which preceded it in that it contains a goodly number of technical nyāyas; to wit, most of those representing important *adhikaraṇas* in the Mīmāṁsā system, as well as certain *paribhāṣās* from Patanjali and Nāgojī Bhaṭṭa. All of these appear to be quoted as nyāyas by writers on the various schools of philosophy; and I hope that such explanations of them as I have been able to give will prove of service to young students of these interesting works, and that the numerous references to the *Mahābhāṣya* will not be considered superfluous. That work, as presented in Benares editions, used to have a most forbidding aspect; for sūtra, vārtika, and bhāṣya, were crowded together, like sardines in a box, without numbers or any distinguishing marks to facilitate reference, and then this conglomerate was frequently (as in my own copy) sandwiched between two equally compressed portions of Kaiyaṭa! Dr. Kielhorn, however, has turned the impenetrable jungle into a well-laid-out park in which one can roam about with ease and comfort! Amongst other treasures, I was delighted to find there my two mango-tree nyāyas, namely, "आम्रसेकपितृतर्पण" and "आम्रान्पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्टे."

Now for a word regarding the title of these pamphlets. I am by no means satisfied with 'maxim' as the equivalent of nyāya, but adopted it because many great scholars had already done so. As to the naturalness of such a course on my part let two Indian poets speak:—" यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः । स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते." " एकस्य कर्म संवीक्ष्य करोत्यन्योऽपि गर्हितम् । गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः" ॥ The nyāyas dealt with by me come under three distinct heads, and are either (1) Illustrations [dristānta], (2) Rules, or *principles* [as in the case of paribhāṣās &c.], or (3) Topics [adhikaraṇas, as in the case of the *kapinjalanyāya* and others from the same source]. It would, therefore, be better, in my opinion, to adopt the term nyāya itself, without translating it into English.

This would seem to be the most suitable place for a note on the *Khaṇḍanoddhāra*, a work now in course of publication in *The Paṇḍit*, and from which I have occasionally quoted in the following pages. It has been stated by some Indian scholars of repute (beginning with Paṇḍit Tārānātha Tarkavācaspati, in 1871, in the preface to his edition of *Sāṅkhyatattvakaumudī*), and the statement is now stereotyped in the Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. in the Government College, Calcutta, for the year 1900, that the Vācaspati who wrote the above work in refutation of S'ri Harsha's *Khaṇḍanakhaṇḍakhādya*, is identical with the celebrated philosopher Vācaspati Mis'ra. No reasons have been given for this assertion, and no evidence in its favour seems to be forthcoming from the work itself.

In a prefatory note by Mr. Arthur Venis, issued with the first part of the *Tārkikarakṣā* (in the Paṇḍit for Nov. 1899), he tells us that Vācaspati Mis'ra and Udayana were contemporaries, the *Nyāyasūcī* of the former having been written in 976 A. D., whilst the latter composed his *Lakṣaṇāvali* in 984-5. He adds that Udayana was "probably much the younger man as his *Paris'uddhi* is a commentary on Vacaspati's *Tātparya-*

ṭīkā; and he may be supposed to have lived as late as 1050 A. D." Now, on page 13, the author of *Khaṇḍanoddhāra* quotes *Kusumāñjali* i. 10, prefaced with the words "तदुक्तमा-चार्यैः," and, on the next page, cites i. 10 of the same, with the words "आचार्या अप्याहुः." On page 45, he refers to *Ātmatattva-viveka* in the same way. Is it in the least likely that a renowned Ācārya like Vācaspati Mis'ra would quote a very *junior* contemporary in such language as that, even if he condescended to notice him at all? Again, on page 25, the author of the *Uddhāra* says "विस्तरस्तु तत्त्वालोके न्यायबोधे [illegible]," but the author of the *Bhāmatī* has never been credited with a treatise of that name, though we know of his *Tattvasamīkṣā*. Lastly, on page 35, there is a reference to विवरणमत, and, on page 40, to नृसिंहहरितनयमत, which could hardly carry us back to the tenth century.

It has been suggested by some that S'rī Harsha, too, was a contemporary of Vācaspati Mis'ra and Udayana,—but, since he quotes the former on page 354 of the *Khaṇḍana* (as I pointed out on page 29 of the Second Handful), and cites Udayana four times at least (see, especially, pages 636–637), this position can hardly be maintained. In 1871, Dr. Bühler, on the authority of a Jain writer named Rājas'ekhara, placed S'rī Harsha in the twelfth century; and, if that is correct, the question of the authorship of the *Uddhāra* is finally settled as far as Vācaspati Mis'ra is concerned. There was a prolonged discussion as to S'rī Harsha's date in the first three volumes (1872–4) of the *Indian Antiquary*, but nothing was conclusively established as against Dr. Bühler's view which is recorded on page 89 of the first volume.

On page 49 of *Khaṇḍanoddhāra* we read:—"इत्थं [illegible] षोडशमहार्घी [illegible] [illegible] 'तत्त्वाद्युक्तिः [illegible].'" The passage in question will be found on page 143 of *Khaṇḍanakhaṇḍakhādya*, and

the commentator S'ankara Mis'ra ascribes this definition of *pramā* to the *Lakṣaṇamālā*, a work which the editor, in a footnote, attributes to S'ivāditya, the author of the *Saptapadārthī*. The latter was published in the Vizianagram Sanskrit Series in 1893, and in the Preface we have the same authorship of the *Lakṣaṇamālā* asserted on the authority of a *Citsukhīvyākhyā*, the date of which is not stated. In opposition to this, however, I would point out that Varadarāja quotes the *Lakṣaṇamālā* on pages 179 and 225 of his *Tārkikarakṣā*, and, in both cases, the famous commentator Mallinātha ascribes it to Udayana. The doubt expressed by Fitzedward Hall, on page 27 of his *Index* as to this being "the well-known commentator on the poems of Kālidāsa and others," is set aside by Mallinātha's quoting, on page 39, a portion of his commentary on *Raghuvams'a* ii. 34, and adding "इति स्फुटीकृतं चैतदस्माभिः पञ्चकाव्यादिटीकासु 'अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेणेत्यादौ.' "

G. A. J.

REDHILL, SURREY.
October 1904.

Preface to Second Edition.

With the re-issue of this 'Handful' the revision of the three is complete but by no means perfect; for I have been sore let and hindered by the presence of that powerful 'limiting adjunct' (upādhi) *Avidyā*. Many a struggle have I had with it over some of the nyāyas; but it is for scholars to say with whom the victory rests. Had it been possible to borrow Indra's *Vimāna* for a week-end visit to Poona, a quiet talk with old friends there would have speedily dispelled many doubts and difficulties. Especially helpful would it have been to have got their opinion regarding the nyāya "[illegible]" to which Kumārila and other writers on Mimāmsā appear to assign a meaning at variance with that of Patanjali as interpreted for me by Dr. Kielhorn,—an interpretation which seems to me to be the only reasonable one.

A comparison of this edition with the previous one will show that considerable changes have been made, especially in some of the technical nyāyas, and that twenty-two new ones have been added. I have abstained on the present occasion from appending supplementary notes, but will take advantage of this opportunity for making an interesting addition to the [illegible] in the Second Handful, by giving two important references to it. They are *Kathāsaritsāgara*, Book C [illegible], verses 48–52, and *Śāntiparvan* 11095 (chap. 317, verse 22 in Bombay edition). For the former I am indebted to Mr. C. H. Tawney, and for the latter, to Professor Washburn Hopkins.

An alphabetical list of the nyāyas contained in the three pamphlets is appended as before.

A THIRD HANDFUL OF POPULAR MAXIMS.

अकाले कृतमकृतं स्यात् ॥

A thing done at a wrong time [might as well be left undone, for it] *would be regarded as not done.* It occurs in the following passage of Mádhava's *Nyáyamálávistara* 10. 1. 1:—"किं चतुर्धाकरणादूर्ध्वमावाह्यते किंवा प्रयाजेभ्यः पुरा । नाद्यः । अकाले कृतमकृतं स्यादिति न्यायेनावाहनस्य निरर्थकत्वात्."

Again, in S'abara on Jaimini 6. 2. 25, with reference to the times prescribed for the Agnihotra, and New and Full Moon sacrifices, we read "तस्मादन्येषु कालेषु अविहितत्वात्कृतमप्यकृतं स्यात्."

Compare the following which is quoted on page 284 of *Nyáyakandalí*:—

"स्वकाले यदकुर्वंस्तत्करोत्यन्यद्विचेतनः ।
प्रत्यवायोऽस्य तेनैव नाकालेन स जन्यते" ॥

And somewhat similarly we have Patanjali I. 2. 64 (várt. 43):—"अनाकोऽपि क्रियमाणे त्रिगुणं कर्म भवति त्रिगुणे च कर्मणि फलानवाप्तिः" ॥

अक्षिपात्रन्यायः ॥

The simile of the eye-ball. An illustration of [illegible] sensitiveness—in persons or things. The following from [illegible] ii. 15 (page [illegible]) is an example of its application [illegible]:—"पूर्वमिदमनादिदुःखस्रोतो [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] । [illegible] । अक्षिपात्रकल्पो हि विद्वानिति । [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] प्रतिपद्यत इति ।" This is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

in orthodox works, came from a Buddhist source. Prof. L. de la Vallée Poussin has kindly pointed out the following verses on page 476 of the *Madhyamakavṛitti*:—"ऊर्णापक्ष्म यथैव हि करतल-संस्थं न विद्यते पुंभिः। अक्षिगतं तु तदेव हि जनयत्यरतिं च पीडां च॥ करतल-सदृशो बालो न वेत्ति संस्कारदुःखतापक्ष्म। अक्षिसदृशस्तु विद्वान् तेनैवोद्विजते गाढम्." ॥ The word अक्षिपात्र is not in any of our dictionaries. In the *Yogavārtika* it is defined thus:—"अक्ष्णः पात्रेणाधारेण गोलकेन तुल्यो विद्वानिति." ॥

अग्निहोत्रन्यायः ॥

अङ्गुलिदीपिकया ध्वान्तध्वंसविधिः ॥

Attempting to dispel the darkness with a lamp no bigger than your finger! Endeavouring to bring about a great result by the use of manifestly inadequate means. It occurs in the following passage of *Ātmatattvaviveka*, page 52:—"न चास्माकमिव तवाप्यत्र सूक्तैव शरणं सर्वथा वचनविरोधे ह्युदासीनस्य सा शोभते । न चात्र विधौ विरोधः कश्चित् । न च त्वमुदासीनः प्रयोजने प्रवृत्तत्वात् । तस्मादलमङ्गुलिदीपिकया ध्वान्तध्वंसविधिमनुष्ठाय." I am indebted to Mr. Arthur Venis for an explanation of this nyāya.

अङ्गुल्यग्रं न तेनैवाङ्गुल्यग्रेण स्पृश्यते ॥

The tip of a finger cannot be touched by itself. Akin to the sayings "A man cannot mount on his own shoulder," and "The edge of a sword cannot cut itself." It occurs in *Nyāyavārtikatātparyaṭīkā* page 466, line 10 from bottom:—"यथाङ्गुल्यग्रं न तेनैवाङ्गुल्यग्रेण स्पृश्यत एवं ज्ञानं न तेनैव ज्ञानेन ग्रहीतुं शक्यते." Then in *Madhyamakavritti*, page 62, we have the double simile:—"यथापि नाम तस्यैवासिधारया सैवासिधारा न शक्यते छेत्तुं न तेनैवांगुल्यग्रेण तदेवांगुल्यग्रं शक्यते स्प्रष्टुमेवमेव न तेनैव चित्तेन तदेव चित्तं शक्यं द्रष्टुम्." ॥ We meet with it again in Pārthasārathi's comment on the S'ūnyavāda section of the *S'lokavārtika* (page 288):—"न हि पाकः पच्यते छिदा वा छिद्यते। नापि करणकर्मत्वं कर्तृकर्मत्वं वा एकस्य संभवति। न ह्यङ्गुल्यग्रेणैवाङ्गुल्यग्रं स्पृश्यते नाप्यङ्गुल्यग्रमात्मानं स्पृशति । तेनासां विधानां दृष्टान्ते क्वचिदप्यदर्शनाज्ज्ञानेऽपि नास्ति संभवः."

I do not understand the double statement here about the finger-tip. Pārthasārathi could not mean that the tip of one finger cannot be touched by the tip of another finger! The second part of the statement looks like a marginal gloss which has got into the text.

The following verse is found in *Prakaraṇapancikā*, page 63, and in *Nyāyakaṇikā*, p. 268:—

Index) as an authority on Mīmāṃsā. In the Catalogus Catalogorum, the latter is identified with Maṇḍanamis'ra, which is one of the names by which Sures'varācārya is known.

अत्यन्तबलवन्तोऽपि पौरजानपदा जनाः । दुर्बलैरपि बाध्यन्ते पुरुषैः पार्थिवाश्रितैः ॥

Even very powerful men from town and country are held in check by weaker men who have the king's support. This verse from the *Tantravārtika* (page 863), found also, as a quotation, in *Mīmāṃsōnyāyaprakās'a*, page 35, is thus applied by Raghunātha:—"यत्र निर्बलेनापि प्रबलसहायेन प्रबलो बाध्यते तत्र 'अत्यन्तबलवन्तोऽपि पौरजानपदा जनाः । दुर्बलैरपि बाध्यन्ते पुरुषैः पार्थिवाश्रितैः' इति न्यायोऽवतरति । स्पष्टार्थोऽयम् । उदाहरणं तु श्रुत्यपेक्षया दुर्बलाया अपि स्मृतेराचमनरूपप्रबलपदार्थाश्रितत्वेन प्राबल्यम् । अतः श्रौतक्रमत्यागेन वेदकरणानन्तरं क्षुते आचमनमेव कार्यमिति दिक्." We may compare with this the following from Sures'vara's large vārtika, page 753:—

> "आशंसते बलीयांसमबलीयानपि स्वयम् ।
> धर्मं बलं समाश्रित्य जेतुं लोके तथा यथा ॥
> राज्ञा बलेनाल्पबलो बलीयांसं कुटुम्बिनम् ।
> जेतुमाशंसते तस्माद्धर्मः स्याद्बलवत्तमः" ॥

अदित्सोर्वणिजः प्रतिदिनं पत्रलिखितश्वस्तनदिनभणनन्यायः ॥

The simile of *the merchant who was unwilling to give, and who wrote every day saying that he would give on the morrow!* It occurs in the following passage of Malliṣeṇa's *Syādvādamañjarī* (page 128):—"सौगताः किलेत्थं प्रमाणयन्ति सर्वं सत्क्षणिकं यतः सर्वं तावद्घटादिकं वस्तु मुद्गरसान्निध्ये नाशं गच्छद्दृश्यते । तत्र येन स्वरूपेणान्त्यावस्थायां घटादिकं विनश्यति तच्चेत्स्वरूपमुत्पन्नमात्रस्य विद्यते । तदानीमुत्पादानन्तरमेव तेन नष्टव्यमिति व्यक्तमस्य क्षणिकत्वम् । अथेदृश एव स्वभावस्तस्य हेतुनो जातो यत्कियन्तमपि कालं स्थित्वा विनश्यति । एवं तर्हि मुद्गरादिसान्निध्येऽपि एष

एव तस्य स्वभाव इति पुनरप्यनेन तावन्तमेव कालं स्थातव्यमिति नैनं निरस्यं-न्निति सोऽयमदित्सोर्वणिजः प्रतिदिनं पत्रलिखितधनदानदिनभणनन्यायः" ॥ Those who, in an Indian cantonment, have ever undertaken the thankless task of the collection of *promised* subscriptions to a fund, are very familiar with the "*kal āo,*" or "*parsoṅ ke din āo,*" with which their messenger is often greeted, with perhaps stronger language superadded! Human nature is much the same everywhere. Compare *Proverbs* iii. 28.

अधिकरणसिद्धान्तन्यायः ॥

A truth or conclusion which implies another truth or conclusion. This is the third of four kinds of सिद्धान्त defined in *Nyāyasūtras* 1. 1. 28–31, the others being (1) सर्वतन्त्रसिद्धान्त, (2) प्रतितन्त्रसिद्धान्त, and (4) अभ्युपगमसिद्धान्त. Ballantyne's rendering of the four is (1) a dogma of all the schools, (2) a dogma peculiar to some school, (3) a hypothetical dogma, and (4) a dogmatic corollary. In *Tārkikarakṣā* i. 29 (page 126) we have the following description of *manas*:—"युगपद्ज्ज्ञानानुत्पत्तिर्मनसो लिङ्गमिति । एवं चाणुतयैव मनसः सिद्धिः । अन्यथा युगपदनेकेन्द्रियाधिष्ठानाद्युगपद्ज्ज्ञानोदयप्रसंगात्" । On this, Mallinātha comments thus:—"एवं चेति । जगत्कर्तुः सर्वज्ञत्वादिवन्मनसोऽणुत्वमधिकरणसिद्धान्तन्यायाद्धर्मिग्राहकादेव सिद्धमित्यर्थः" ॥ There is another example in *Ātmatattvaviveka,* page 83, line 9; and a third in Yāmunācārya's *Āgamaprāmāṇya,* page 17, line 1.

For an example of the three other kinds of siddhānta, see *Nyāyavārtikatātparyaṭīkā,* page 36, lines 16–27.

अधिकारन्यायः ॥

The rule regarding the *qualifications* [required of a sacrificer]. Jaimini 6. 1. 1–3 deals with part of this. The decision is that he must be desirous of heaven, according to the vidhis "दर्शपूर्णमासाभ्यां स्वर्गकामो यजेत," "ज्योतिष्टोमेन स्वर्गकामो यजेत." The

principal thing here is the desire for heaven, whilst the sacrificial act is subordinate. The remainder of the pāda deals with the physical and social fitness demanded. See under आम्नानानामर्थै स्वत्वं &c, below. For a full description of the four kinds of injunction, of which *adhikāravidhi* is the third, see Laugākṣibhāskara's *Arthasaṃgraha*, page 4, with Dr. Thibaut's translation, page 7 &c.

अनधीते महाभाष्ये व्यर्था स्यात्पदमञ्जरी । अधीतेऽपि महाभाष्ये व्यर्था सा पदमञ्जरी ॥

The Padamañjarī would be of no use to one who had not read the Mahābhāṣya, and would be equally useless [because unnecessary] *if the latter had been read!* This saying is used by Raghunātha to illustrate the position of the Gāṇapatas who regard the worship of Gaṇapati as essential and all-inclusive. A portion of the argument is as follows:—"अतः श्रेयःकामैः सर्वैरपि स एवाराध्यः । तत्पूजां विनान्यपूजाया वैयर्थ्यस्मरणेन फलजनकत्वायोगात् । अवश्यापेक्षितानपेक्षितयोरपेक्षितं स्मरणीयमिति न्यायेन कृताकृतप्रसङ्गी यो विधिः स नित्य इति न्यायेन च तदाराधनस्यावश्यकत्वात् । कृते च तस्मिन्विद्यार्थी लभते विद्यां धनार्थी लभते धनम् । पुत्रार्थी लभते पुत्रान्मोक्षार्थी परमं पदमित्यादिवचनेभ्यः सर्वेष्टलाभसंभवेनानधीते महाभाष्ये व्यर्था स्यात्पदमञ्जरी । अधीतेऽपि महाभाष्ये व्यर्था सा पदमञ्जरीति न्यायेनान्याराधने प्रयोजनाभावात्." The second nyāya quoted here is a slight modification of Nāgoji's *paribhāṣā* XLII, "कृताकृतप्रसङ्गि नित्यं तद्विपरीतमनित्यम्." In the Preface to vol. 2 of his edition of the Mahābhāṣya Dr. Kielhorn, referring to the above dictum of the Paṇḍits, says,—"Whatever truth there be in this remark, I can say for myself that I have been much assisted by Haradatta's learned work, even though it is based to a great extent on the Mahābhāṣya itself and on Kaiyaṭa's commentary"; and he points out that, though the Padamanjarī is primarily a commentary on the Kāśikā, yet its author discusses, often at great length, most of

the arguments advanced in the Mahābhāṣya. Jayanta Bhaṭṭa has several verses of the same type as that regarding the Padamanjarī. They will be found on pages 29, 39, 55, 61, 182, 447, and 448 of his *Nyāyamanjarī*. I quote that on page 182 as a sample:—

कार्यं चेदवगम्येत किं कारणपरीक्षया ।
कार्यं चेन्नावगम्येत किं कारणपरीक्षया ॥

अनन्तरस्य विधिर्वा भवति प्रतिषेधो वा ॥

[A rule containing] *an injunction or a prohibition* [enjoins or forbids only] *that which is nearest* [to it in some other rule]. Here is one of Raghunātha's grammatical nyāyas, included in both of his works. My translation is based on that of Dr. Kielhorn in his well-known edition and translation of the *Paribhāṣendus'ekhara*, where it appears as Paribhāṣā LXI. Nāgoji-Bhaṭṭa took it, of course, from the *Mahābhāṣya*, and I have noted the following ten instances of its occurrence:—1. 1. 43 (vārt. 3); 1. 2. 48 (vārt. 7); 1. 3. 12 (vārt. 7); 1. 3 14 (vart. 3): 1. 3. 58 (vārt. 3); 1. 4. 17 ; 3. 1. 67 (vārt. 5): 7. 1. 21 (vārt. 1); 7. 2. 3 (vārt. 2); and 7. 3. 85 (vārt. 4).

अनन्यलभ्यः शब्दार्थः ॥

The meaning of a word is that which cannot be known from any other source [such as implication &c.]. This is Mr. Venis' rendering (in the Paṇḍit, vol. vi, page 97) of the maxim in the *Vedāntaparibhāṣā* (chap. iv. page 280). It occurs in *Tantravārttika* (page 340) in a more extended form, namely "सर्वत्रैव हि अनन्यलभ्योऽर्थः शब्दादवगम्यते स सर्वः शब्दार्थः" ॥ Prof. Gaṅgānātha Jhā (on page 474, line 10 of his translation) translates thus—"In the case of any word, all that is not cognizable by means of any other word is held to be the meaning of that word." This however, seems, to overlook the words

"शब्दाद्गम्यते." The nyāya is found in its usual form in *Āgamaprāmāṇya*, page 35, line 10. In the *Pūrṇaprajna* section of *Sarvadars'anasangraha* (page 85 of Jīvānanda's edition) we have the cognate nyāya "अनन्यलभ्यः शास्त्रार्थः", "the rule that the sense of the sacred institutes is not to be taken from other sources than these" (Prof. Gough's translation, page 101).

A remark of Udayana's, as to word-meanings, may be of interest. It is found in *Kusumāñjali*, vol. 2, page 132:—"यः शब्दो यत्र वृद्धैरसति वृत्त्यन्तरे प्रयुज्यते स तस्य वाचको यथा स्वर्गशब्दः सुखविशेषे प्रयुज्यमानस्तस्य वाचकः" ॥

अनिषिद्धमनुमतम् ॥

That which is not objected to is agreed to. "Silence gives consent." It occurs in Hemacandra's *Paris'iṣṭaparvan* vii. 36:—

एतस्याः संप्रदानं च श्रुत्वा संसोढवानसि ।
अनिषिद्धं ह्यनुमतमिति न्यायोऽपि वर्तते ॥

The nyāya is found in a slightly different form in *Nyāyavārtika*, page 41:—"तन्त्रान्तरे मन इन्द्रियमिति पठ्यते । तच्चेह न प्रतिषिध्यते । अप्रतिषेधादुपात्तं तदिति । न । शेषाभिधानवैयर्थ्यात् । शेषाण्यपीन्द्रियाणि तैः परिपठितानि तस्मात्तान्यपि न वक्तव्यानि यद्यप्रतिषेधादुपादानं स्यादिति । न । तन्त्रयुक्त्यनवबोधात् । न भवता तन्त्रयुक्तिः परिज्ञायते । परमतमप्रतिषिद्धमनुमतमिति हि तन्त्रयुक्तिः" ॥

In his comment on this passage, Vācaspatimis'ra (on page 97 of *Tātparyaṭīkā*) quotes a line of Dignāga's:—"तद्दूषितं दिग्नागेन 'अनिषेधादुपात्तं चेदन्येन्द्रियरुतं वृथा'." There is another example in *Prabandhacintāmaṇi*, page 205.

अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयः ॥

Of the proximate [or, closely related] *and the remote* [or, distantly related], *the former is the stronger.* I find it most difficult to give a rendering of this nyāya. It seems to belong primarily to the grammarians, though found also in philosophical works. It is included in Sīradeva's list of paribhāṣās, but not in that of Nāgojī Bhaṭṭa. The terms अन्तरङ्ग and बहिरङ्ग are, however, explained by the latter, under his paribhāṣā "असिद्धं बहिरङ्गमन्तरङ्गे," in the following manner, and I subjoin Dr. Kielhorn's translation. As this eminent scholar gives no English equivalent of the two terms here described, it may fairly be assumed that no satisfactory one is to be found. "अन्तर्मध्ये बहिरङ्गशास्त्रीयनिमित्तसमुदायमध्येऽन्तर्भूतान्यङ्गानि निमित्तानि यस्य तदन्तरङ्गम् । एवं तदीयनिमित्तसमुदायाद्बहिर्भूताङ्गकं बहिरङ्गम्." "*Antaranga* is (a rule) the causes (of the application) of which lie within (or before) the sum of the causes of a *bahiranga* rule; in like manner (that rule) the causes (of the application) of which lie without (or beyond) the sum of the causes of that (*antaranga* rule) is *bahiranga*." The Professor adds the following in a foot-note:—"अन्तरङ्ग and बहिरङ्ग are two Bahuvrīhi-compounds and denote a rule, or an operation, or that which is taught in a rule. The word अङ्ग here neither denotes a member of the body, nor is it the grammatical term अङ्ग as defined in P. 1. 4. 13; but it is equivalent to उपकारक 'that which assists (an operation),' or, in other words, it denotes the निमित्त, that is, 'the cause' of an operation."

[illegible] employed by Śabara on Jaimini 12. 2. 27, and [illegible] on *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 1. 4; and there is [illegible] of it in the following passage of the *Vivaraṇa-*[illegible] (page 15):—"[illegible]" where Dr. Thibaut (in [illegible] *Indian Thought*, vol. i., page 80) renders it

"the principle that what is intimately connected has greater force than what is remotely connected."

It is quoted also by Ānandagiri in his comment on verse 367 of Sures'vara's *Sambandhavārtika*—"अन्तरङ्गं हि विज्ञानं प्रत्यङ्मात्रैकसंश्रयात् । बहिरङ्गं तु कर्म स्यात्साध्यद्रव्याश्रयत्वतः" ॥ Mr. S. B. Aiyar's rendering of the terms *antaranga* and *bahiranga* in this verse is 'subjective' and 'objective,' respectively.

अन्यवेश्मस्थिताद्धूमान्न वेश्मान्तरमग्निमत् ॥

From seeing smoke rising from one house we do not infer that there is a fire in another house. This is from *Tantravārtika* (page 180, line 9) on Jaimini's sūtra "अनुमानव्यवस्थानात्तत्संयुक्तं प्रमाणं स्यात्" (1. 3. 15).

अन्यार्थमपि प्रकृतमन्यार्थं भवति ॥

A thing, though made for one purpose, may also serve for another. This is found in *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 1. 23 (vārt. 4), 1. 3. 12 (vārt. 5), and 6. 1. 50, as follows:—"यत्तावदुच्यते न चान्यार्थं प्रकृतमन्यार्थं भवतीत्यन्यार्थमपि प्रकृतमन्यार्थं भवति । तद्यथा । शाल्यर्थं कुल्याः प्रणीयन्ते ताभ्यश्च पानीयं पीयत उपस्पृश्यते च शालयश्च भाव्यन्ते." It is quoted by S'abara on Jaimini 3. 1. 12 (page 220), and is referred to by Kumārila in his long and interesting discussion of शेष (an accessory—that which serves the purpose of something else) in the opening part of the third chapter of the *Tantravārtika*. On page 668, line 13, we read:— "न हि कश्चिदपि शालिकुल्यास्वमुदकं पिबन्मदर्थमेताः प्रणीता इत्यध्यवस्यति । तस्मादन्यत्तादर्थ्यमन्यश्चोपकार इति विज्ञायते." Patanjali's illustration is found in *Pancapādikā*, page 45, and is employed by Vidyāraṇya in *Vivaraṇaprameyasangraha* (page 118, line 9), where it is styled कुल्याप्रणयनन्याय. Compare the nyāya "जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपादेरतिथ्युपकारकत्वम्" in the Second Handful.

अपच्छेदन्यायः ॥

The law regarding *the interruption* [of a procession of priests]. It is thus explained by Goldstücker:—"Used in the liturgical writings of the interruption of a procession of priests, caused by the inadvertence of one or several amongst them; thus, it being the rule that at the first Savana of the Jyotishṭoma the priests must proceed one after the other 'in the black-ant fashion,' the one that comes after holding his preceder by the hem of his garment, an interruption caused by the dropping of the hem, on the part of one priest would be एककर्तृकोऽपच्छेदः &c." This curious ceremony is discussed in Jaimini 6. 5. 49–56, where certain penalties are prescribed for letting go the garment (कच्छ-विमोचन). The matter is well and concisely put in the Nyāyamālāvistara on the above portion of Jaimini, and much information is contained in Kunte's notes on the same sûtras.

The nyāya is employed by writers on Vedānta. It is found, for example, in *Vedāntakalpataruparimala*, page 10, line 8:—"ज्येष्ठस्यापीति। अपच्छेदन्यायेन पूर्वस्य परेण बाधमाशंक्य तदपेक्षस्येति विशेषितं तेनोत्तरस्य पूर्वापेक्षायामुपक्रमाधिकरणन्याय एव प्रवर्तत इति सूचितमित्यर्थः" ॥ The passage of the *Vedāntakalpataru* here explained is found on page 6, line 8:—"ज्येष्ठस्यापि पौर्वापर्यन्यायेन बाधमाशंक्याह तदपेक्षस्येति." The पौर्वापर्यन्याय is a part of the अपच्छेदन्याय, and derives its name from sūtra 54, namely "पौर्वापर्ये पूर्वदौर्बल्यं प्रकृतिवत्," the subject of the adhikaraṇa being that when the priests, walking in procession, let go their hold one after another, the one who does so last is liable to a penalty. This same sūtra is quoted in full in *Bhāmatī*, page 5, last line, and is immediately followed by a verse from Kumārila's *Tantravārtika*, page 819; where, however, the reading of the first line is पौर्वापर्यबलीयस्त्वं instead of the पूर्वात्परबलीयस्त्वं of the *Bhāmatī*. The same verse is quoted by Vācaspatimis'ra at the bottom of page 59 of his *Nyāyavārtikatātparyaṭīkā*, where the reading agrees with that of the Bhāmatī. The अपच्छेदन्याय is found in Venkaṭanātha's *Sarvārthasiddhi*, pages 210, 359, and 374; and also in *S'rībhā-*

ṣya, page 143, where Dr. Thibaut (on page 26 of his translation) renders it "As in the case of the Udgātṛi and Pratihartṛi breaking the chain in succession." The whole ceremony is very clearly explained on page 156 of the *Tattvadīpana*, and the passage will repay perusal.

अपवादैरुत्सर्गा बाध्यन्ते ॥

General rules are set aside by special ones. This well-known grammatical rule, found thus in *Mahābhāṣya* 2. 1. 24 (vārt. 5) and in a variety of forms in paribhāṣās, is admitted to these pages chiefly because, in two of his poems, Kālidāsa has adopted it as a sort of मात्स्यन्याय to illustrate a phase of human affairs, namely the subordination of the weak to the strong.

One instance is in *Kumārasambhava* ii. 27:—

" लब्धप्रतिष्ठाः प्रथमं यूयं किं बलवत्तरैः ।
अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः" ॥

The other is in *Raghuvaṃs'a* xv. 7:—

" यः कश्चन रघूणां हि परमेकः परंतपः ।
अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः" ॥

In a note on this latter passage Mr. Shankar P. Paṇḍit says "Whatever may be the value of the simile as regards the similitude, it certainly cannot be said to be very poetical, being derived altogether from a pedant's life." At the end of his comment on the former verse, Mallinātha adds "इत्यलमतिगहनावगाहनेन",which may possibly indicate some feeling of disapproval on his part also. It is on the principle enunciated in this nyāya that the law forbidding the taking of life is superseded by the Vedic ritual which demands animal sacrifices; and it is interesting to note the famous Jaina Hemacandra's denunciation of the whole argument in the eleventh verse of his *Vītarāgastuti*, the first half of which stands thus:—

" न धर्महेतुर्विहितापि हिंसा
नोत्सृष्टमन्यार्थमपोद्यते च" ।

In his vṛitti on the verse Mallisena states the case from the Mīmāmsaka's standpoint as follows. "[illegible]" (*Syādvādamañjarī*, page 84).

In connection with the above quotation from Hemacandra, see the [illegible]

अप्राप्ते शास्त्रमर्थवत् ॥

Scripture attaches a meaning [to an act &c.] *when such* [a meaning] *has not been established* [and could not be established in any other way]. I take this to be the drift of this somewhat difficult nyāya which forms part of Jaimini's sutra 6. 2. 18. In *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 3. 3. 18 there is a discussion as to the aim of certain S'rutis which prescribe the rinsing of the mouth, before and after eating, in connection with the *prāṇavidyā*. Were they intended to enforce आचमन as an act of cleanliness, and also as an act of ritual directed to prāṇa? The decision is that the former was already provided for by smṛiti, and that s'ruti merely attached to it its significance as a religious ceremonial. Bhāratītīrtha sums up the case in *Adhikaraṇamālā* 3. 3. 9, as follows:—"इति प्राप्ते ब्रूमः 'अप्राप्ते शास्त्रमर्थवत्' इति न्यायेन मानान्तराप्राप्तमनग्नताचिन्तनमेव विधेयम्...आचमनं तु शुद्ध्यर्थतया स्मृतिबलादेव प्राप्तमिति न विधीयते...तस्मादाचमनस्य प्राप्तत्वादनग्नताबुद्धिरेव प्राणोपासकं प्रति विधेया." The nyāya is found also in *Tantravārtika*, page 145, line 3, and again on page 232; in *Srībhāṣya*, page 554 (where it is rendered by Dr. Thibaut, on page 133 of his translation, "Scripture has a purport with regard to what is not established by other means"); and in *Nyāyakandali*, page 5 (where Prof. Gangānātha Jhā's interpretation of it is "An injunction has its use only in a case where its object has not been accomplished by other means"). Other references to it are *Citsukhī* i. 7 (Paṇdit, vol. iv. page

475); the Rāmānuja section of *Sarvadars'anasangraha* (page 69, line 12, of Jīvānanda's edition); and *Sarvārthasiddhi* pages 93, 263. In *Tattvadīpana*, page 544, the nyāya is quoted as "अनधिगते शास्त्रमर्थवत्."

अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वम् ॥

The more worthy should come first. These words form part of Patanjali's comment on a vārtika on Pāṇini's rule 2. 2. 34 in regard to the position of words in a dvandva compound. The whole sentence is as follows:—"अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं निपततीति वक्तव्यम् । मातापितरौ श्रद्धामेधे" ॥ Its use is not restricted to grammar, however, as the following extract from the first paragraph of Sāyaṇa's introduction to his commentary on the Ṛigveda shows:-"ऋग्वेदस्य प्राथम्येन सर्वत्राम्नातत्वादभ्यर्हितं पूर्वमिति न्यायेनाभ्यर्हितत्वात्तद्व्याख्यानमादौ युक्तम्" ॥ Again, at the commencement of the twelfth chapter of the *Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara*, we read as follows:—"अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वमिति न्यायमाश्रित्य तन्त्रप्रसङ्गप्रतिपादकयोरेकादशद्वादशाध्याययोः पूर्वोत्तरभाव उपपादितः" ॥ And in Ānandagiri on *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 1. 4. 28:—"प्रधानवादस्यैव प्राधान्येन निरासे हेत्वन्तरमाह स चेति । न केवलमभ्यर्हितत्वात्तस्य प्राधान्यं स्मृतिमूलत्वादपीत्याह."

अभ्युपगमसिद्धान्तन्यायः ॥

The principle of *an implied axiom* [or, dogmatic corollary]. This is taken from *Nyāyasūtra* 1. 1. 31 which Dr. Ballantyne rendered as follows:—"A 'dogmatic corollary' is the mention of a particular fact in regard to anything, not expressly declared in an aphorism, [our knowlege of the fact coming so immediately] from what *is* recognized [by the maker of the aphorisms, as to render a demonstration superfluous—the fact being thus entitled to rank not as a deduction but as a dogma]." The nyāya is applied by Udayana in *Kiraṇāvali*, page 20, line 4 from bottom. See also under अधिकरणसिद्धान्तन्याय.

अम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्ते ॥

Gourds sink in water, but stones float! This is often quoted as an illustration of an absurdity. It is as old as the *Mahābhārata* and appears at the end of chapter LXIV of the Sabhāparvan:—"मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि शिलाः प्लवन्ते मुह्यन्ति नावोऽम्भसि शश्वदेव." I have met with it twice in S'abara's bhāshya. In 1. 1. 5 (page 11):—"एवंजातीयकं प्रमाणविरुद्धं वचनमप्रमाणम्। अम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्त इति यथा." In 4. 3 10:—"न चैवंजातीयकं प्रत्यक्षविरुद्धं वचनं प्रमाणं भवति। यथाम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि शिलाः प्लवन्ते पावकः शीत इति."

Other references are *Sankṣepas'ārīraka* ii. 2 (Paṇḍit, vol. vii, page 169); and, in Prākṛita, just after verse viii. 31 of *Bālarāmāyaṇa.*

अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोटः ॥

Here is another boil on the top of a previous one! An illustration of difficulty upon difficulty; trouble upon trouble. It occurs in *Bhāmatī* 2. 2. 37 as follows:—"न हीश्वराधीना जनाः स्वातन्त्र्येण कपूयं कर्म कर्तुमर्हन्ति। तदनधिष्ठितं वा कपूयं कर्म फलं प्रसोतुमुत्सहते। तस्मात्स्वतन्त्रोऽपीश्वरः कर्मभिः प्रवर्त्यत इति दृष्टविपरीतं कल्पनीयम्। तथा चायमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोट इतरेतराश्रयः प्रसज्येत कर्मणेश्वरः प्रवर्तनीय ईश्वरेण च कर्मेति." In the same form it is put into the mouth of Rākṣasa in *Mudrārākshasa* v (page 220). The oldest examples, however, are in Prākṛit. In the opening part of *S'akuntalā* ii. we find it as "तदो गण्डस्स उवरि पिण्डिआ संवुत्ता" (or, in Dr. Pischel's edition, "जदो गण्डस्स उवरि विप्फोडओ संवुत्तो"); and in *Viddhas'ālabhanjikā* i. (page 12), as "अवरो गण्डस्स उवरि पिण्डओ संवुत्तो."

अरुणैकहायनीन्यायः ॥

The maxim of *a red* [cow] *one year* old. This nyāya, found in *Tantravārtika* 1. 2. 41, in *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 294 (line 2 from bottom), and in *Vedāntakalpatarupariamala*, page 619

(line 4), is the आरुण्यन्याय of Jaimini 3, 1. 12, and is based on the following words connected with the ritual of the Jyotiṣṭoma sacrifice—"अरुणया पिङ्गाक्ष्यैकहायन्या सोमं क्रीणाति," "he buys Soma with a red-coloured, yellow-eyed [cow] of a year old." The Mīmāṃsaka delights in hair-splitting, and in trifling with language: and we have a typical instance of this idiosyncrasy in the way in which this simple sentence is dealt with. Because the cow is not actually mentioned, and the word अरुणा denotes a quality (redness), an objector says "how can one buy Soma with a mere quality?" Sabara's reply to this occupies ten octavo pages, whilst that of Kumārila fills twenty-nine! The objection is concisely put in the *Nyāyamālāvistara*, part of which is as follows:—

"अरुणाशब्दोऽरुणिमानं गुणमाचष्टे । गुणिविषयतया प्रयुज्यमानस्यापि 'नागृहीतविशेषणा विशिष्टे बुद्धिः' इति न्यायेन गुणबोधकत्वात् । अन्वयव्यतिरेकाभ्यां गुणमात्रे तद्व्युत्पत्तेश्च । तस्य चारुणिमगुणस्य तृतीयाश्रुत्या सोमक्रयसाधनत्वं प्रतीयते तच्चानुपपन्नम् । अमूर्तस्य गुणस्य वासोहिरण्यादिवत्क्रयसाधनत्वासंभवात्" ॥ The reply to this is—"यद्यप्यमूर्तो गुणस्तथापि हायनवदक्षिवच्च गोद्रव्यमवच्छिनत्ति । तच्च द्रव्यं साधनमिति तद्द्वारा गुणस्य क्रयेणान्वयो भवति । एवं सति वाक्यभेदो न भविष्यति" ॥

There is a long discussion on the nyāya in Rāmānuja's *Srībhāṣya* 1. 1. 13, commencing on page 818 of the Benares edition. See Dr. Thibaut's translation, page 222.

अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितम् ॥

A mungoose's standing on hot ground. Used of a fickle, changeable person who never sticks to a thing. It is found in *Mahābhāṣya* 2. 1. 47, as follows—"यथावतप्ते नकुलो न चिरं स्थाता भवत्येवं कार्याण्यारभ्य यो न चिरं तिष्ठति स उच्यतेऽवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं त एतदिति." It occurs a second time in 6. 2. 49 (vārt. 6), in company with the expression उदकेविशीर्णम्. The compound तीर्थकाक which is found in 2. 1. 42, has much the same meaning. Patanjali says—"यथा तीर्थे काका न चिरं स्थातारो भवन्त्येवं यो गुरुकुलानि गत्वा न

चिरं तिष्ठति स उच्यते तीर्थकाक इति." In Marāṭhi, however, the name is applied to "*a person ever watchful after some booty or spoil*," a meaning which seems more in accord with the character of the crow than that assigned to it by Patanjali!

अवयवप्रसिद्धेः समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बलीयसी ॥

For this paribhāṣā see under रथकारन्याय. It is quoted by Kumārila in *Tantravārtika* I. 4. 11, more than once, but one example will suffice:—"लब्धात्मिका हि समुदायप्रसिद्धिरवयवप्रसिद्धिं बाधते तस्यास्त्वात्मलाभो यत्र प्रमाणान्तरेण पूर्वानुभूतावयवार्थरहितेऽर्थे शब्दप्रयोगो दृश्यते । यथाश्वकर्णान्वयरहिते वृक्षेऽश्वकर्णशब्दस्य." As a parallel to this, we might take our word cockroach, which is neither a cock nor a roach! For other examples of the paribhāṣā see *Tantravārtika* pages 538, 1002, 1048, and 1149

I have met with another reference in *Tātparyaṭīkā*, page 150, line 12:—"अत्र च घ्राणादिशब्दाः पंकजादिपदवदवयवार्थं निमित्तीकृत्य क्वचित्क्वचित्सामान्यविशेपे वर्तन्ते अवयवार्थस्य प्रतीयमानस्यासति बाधके परित्यागायोगात् । अश्वकर्णादौ वृक्षविशेपवाचके वाजिकर्णायोगेन बाधकेनावयवार्थपरित्यागात्." See also *Nyāyamanjari*, page 385, line 10; and page 534, line 15.

अविरविकन्यायः ॥

The principle of the words *avi* and *avika*. Though both mean 'a sheep,' yet a derivative in the sense of the flesh of a sheep (आविक) can be formed only from the latter. It occurs in *Mahābhāṣya* 4. 1. 88 (vārt. 2) as follows:—"तत्र द्वयोः शब्दयोः समानार्थयोरेकेन विग्रहोऽपरस्मादुत्पत्तिर्भविष्यत्यविरविकन्यायेन । तद्यथा । अवेर्मांसमिति विगृह्य अविकशब्दादुत्पत्तिर्भवति आविकमिति" ॥ Similarly in 8. 1. 89 (vārt. 6); 4. 2. 60; 4. 3. 131; 5. 1. 7; 5. 1. 28; and 6 2. 11 (vārt. 2). This inaccurate compound is one of the instances brought forward by Kumārila of the way in which grammar &c. are set aside by learned writers. On this, see the nyāya "अश्वारूढाः &c." below.

In *Nyāyamanjarī*, pages 413 and 414, Jayanta Bhaṭṭa joins in the attack on this irregular compound, and on grammatical deformities found in the works of such writers as Manu, As'valāyana, Vālmīki, and Dvaipāyana. The following is a portion of his comment:—"भाष्यकारोऽपि अविरविकन्यायेनेति द्वन्द्वगर्भे तत्पुरुषे प्रयुयुक्षिते 'सुपो धातुप्रातिपदिकयोः' इति प्राप्तमपि लोपं न कृतवान्। 'अन्यथाकृत्वा चोद्यमन्यथाकृत्वा परिहार' इत्यत्र च 'अन्यथैवंकथमित्थंसु सिद्धाप्रयोगश्चेत्' इति प्राप्तमपि णमुलमुपेक्ष्य क्त्वाप्रत्ययं प्रायुङ्क्त" ॥

The quotation "अन्यथाकृत्वा &c." is from Patanjali on *Pāṇini* 4. 1. 7 (vārt. 3), and the sūtra quoted is 3. 4. 27. See Kumārila's remarks on this expression in *Tantravārtika* page 201. They would apply equally to "कथंकृत्वा चोदितं &c." in 7. 1. 3 (vārt. 5).

अश्वारूढाः कथं चाश्वान्विस्मरेयुः सचेतनाः ॥

How could men of intelligence be mounted on horses and yet forget their horses! Yet grammarians and others sometimes ignore their own rules! In *Tantravārtika* 1. 3. 18 (according to the numbering of the Benares edition), Kumārila comments at great length on the corrupt forms of words employed by even learned writers. On page 200, he says "अन्तो नास्त्यपशब्दानामितिहासपुराणयोः" and then instances the curious word इभाम्य which is made to mean "a blow given by an elephant with both tusks" (युगपदुभाभ्यां दन्ताभ्यां प्रहारः). On the following page he says:—"येऽपि व्याकरणस्यैव परे पारे प्रतिष्ठिताः। सुतरां तेऽपि गाव्यादितुल्यानेव प्रयुञ्जते ॥ सूत्रवार्तिकभाष्येषु दृश्यते चापशब्दनम्। अश्वारूढाः कथं चाश्वान्विस्मरेयुः सचेतनाः" ॥

A variant of this is found in *S'ālikā*, page 16, verse 41:—

" नन्वेवं तुरगारूढस्तुरङ्गं विस्मृतो भवान्।
वेदप्रामाण्यसिद्ध्यर्थमुत्थितस्तत्प्रहीणवान्" ॥

Mallinātha probably had this in mind when, in his comment on Varadarāja's *Tārkikarakṣā* (page 20), he wrote:—"तदे-

तत्तुरगाधिरूढस्य तुरगविस्मरणं यद्वेदप्रामाण्यसाधने प्रवृत्तस्य मीमांसागुरोस्तत्प्रमाद इति सोपहासं परिहरन्ति."

It is very clear, however, that the nyāya came from a Buddhist source, since it is found in the following *kārikā* of Nāgārjuna's, on page 502 of the *Madhyamakavritti* (for the reference to which I am indebted to Prof. Poussin):—

" स त्वं दोषानात्मनीयानस्मासु परिपातयन् ।
अश्वमेवाधिरूढः सन्नश्वमेवासि विस्मृतः" ॥

In a footnote, the Professor gives a variant from another Buddhist work, namely, "घोटामेवाभिरूढः सन् &c."

असाधारण्येन व्यपदेशा भवन्ति ॥

Names are given in consideration of some speciality. This was perhaps taken from *Sānkhyasūtra* V. 112:—"सर्वेषु पृथिव्युपादानमसाधारण्यात्तद्व्यपदेशः पूर्ववत्." "In all [bodies] earth is the material: in consideration [however] of some speciality, there is designation as this [or that other element than earth, as entering into the constitution of some given body], as in the preceding case." This is Dr. Ballantyne's rendering. The nyāya is found in the early part of the Akṣapāda section of *Sarvadars'anasangraha,* and I append Prof. Cowell's translation:—"ननु प्रमाणादिपदार्थषोडशके प्रतिपाद्यमाने कथमिदं न्यायशास्त्रमिति व्यपदिश्यते । सत्यम् । तथाप्यसाधारण्येन व्यपदेशा भवन्तीति न्यायेन न्यायस्य परार्थानुमानापरपर्यायस्य सकलविद्यानुग्राहकतया सर्वकर्मानुष्ठानसाधनतया प्रधानत्वेन तथा व्यपदेशो युज्यते."

"But here an objector may say, 'If these sixteen topics, proof &c., are all thus fully discussed, how is it that it has received the name of the Nyāya S'āstra [as reasoning, *i. e. Nyāya,* or logic, properly forms only a small part of the topics which it treats of?']. We allow the force of the objection; still, as names are proverbially said to be given for some special reason, we maintain that the name Nyāya was rightly applied to Gotama's

Arthasangraha (page 16) in a passage explanatory of *adhikāra-vidhi*. The portion connected with the nyāya, and the translation, are as follows:—"एवं सामर्थ्यमपि । आख्यातानामर्थं ब्रुवतां शक्तिः सहकारिणीति न्यायात्समर्थं प्रत्येव विधिप्रवृत्तेः"॥ "In the same manner, capability (to perform the duty is an understood qualification); for the injunction applies only to those who are capable (by bodily strength and health, mental power &c.) to carry it out, according to the principle expressed in the words 'power (of understanding on the part of the hearer) co-operates with the verbs expressing a certain sense' (the verbs although possessing a certain sense have no effect on a person not able to understand it)." The commentator, Rāmes'vara S'ivayogibhikshu, explains that blind, deaf, and lame persons are excluded as being incapable of performing various parts of the sacrificial ritual.

A much earlier instance of the employment of the nyāya is met with in Sures'vara's *Sambandhavārtika*, verse 75, which I here subjoin, together with Ānandagiri's comment:

"सहकर्त्री भवेच्छक्तिरिति न्यायात्तथेष्यते ।
मनुष्यगोचरोऽपीति नाख्यातार्थं भजाम्यहम् ॥ ७५ ॥

आख्यातानामर्थं बोधयतामधिकारिशक्तिः सहकारिणीति न्यायाद्विधेयार्था-नुष्ठानसमर्थाधिकारिणं विना विधिनिषेधयोगात्काम्यादि [illegible] आख्यातस्य मनुष्यं प्रति स्वार्थं बोधयतो मनुष्यशक्तिसापेक्षत्वादेवमात्मगोचरत्वम-स्तीति [illegible] शङ्कते । सहकर्त्रीति । यत्राख्यातमस्ति तत्र तस्य सहकर्त्री कर्तृशक्ति-रिष्टा न च मोक्षकामी काम्यादि वर्जयेदित्याख्यातं [illegible] न मनुष्यगो-चरोऽस्तीति समाधत्ते नाख्यातेति" ॥

The verse immediately preceding is the following: "न नु [illegible] ॥ The two are rendered as follows in a translation (by Mr. S. V. Ayyar) which appeared in The Pandit:—"A wise man ought not to speak of success as depending on mere accident. Such a thing would be within the scope, not of human effort, but of destiny. It cannot be said that it is also within the scope-

" [illegible] ।
[illegible] ॥"

Here, again, the unfortunate commentator is made to misquote the Sūtra, with [illegible] for [illegible], and to give it the meaning belonging to the latter namely '[illegible].' The translator of the vārtika was apparently satisfied with the reading in verse 97, which he rendered 'The mango being the cause &c.' But did Sureśvara really put it there?

Āpastamba's simile is found also in Rāmatīrtha's comment on the *Vedāntasāra*, page 90 of my edition.

I may add that the verb [illegible] occurs frequently in Vedic literature, and means *to set up, erect or fix*. The root [illegible] in combination with the two prepositions [illegible] and [illegible] has no place in the dictionaries, and may be peculiar to Āpastamba.

आर्द्रं वस्त्रं समन्ताद्वातानीतं रेणुजातमुपादत्ते ॥

A wet garment collects the dust brought to it from every side by the wind. This illustration is taken from the Jaina section of *Sarvadarśanasangraha* (page 44 of Jīvananda's edn). The text, and Professor Cowell's translation, are as follows:—यथार्द्रं वस्त्रं समन्ताद्वातानीतं रेणुजातमुपादत्ते तथा कषायजलार्द्र आत्मा योगानीतं कर्म सर्वप्रदेशैर्गृह्णाति । यथा वा निष्टप्तायःपिण्डे जले क्षिप्तेऽम्भः समन्ताद्गृह्णाति तथा कषायोष्णो जीवो योगानीतं कर्म समन्तादादत्ते." "As a wet garment collects the dust brought to it from every side by the wind, so the soul, wet with previous sins, collects, by its manifold points of contact with the body, the actions which are brought to it by *yoga*. Or as, when water is thrown on a heated lump of iron, the iron absorbs the water altogether, so the *jīva*, heated by previous sins, receives from every side the actions which are brought by *yoga*." In a footnote, the Professor adds:—"Yoga seems to be here the natural impulse of the soul to act."

आषाढवाते चलति द्विपेन्द्रे चक्रीवतो वारिधिरेव काष्ठा ॥

When the wind is blowing in the month Āshāḍha [*i. e.* in the rainy season, when strong winds prevail] *and the lordly elephant is being driven about, nothing but the sea can be the final resting place of the donkey.* That is to say, if the mighty elephant can with difficulty withstand the force of the wind, the puny donkey must inevitably be blown into the sea! I am greatly indebted to Mr. D. Sundara Rājas'armā of Madras for giving me a reference to this nyāya in the *Vedāntas'ikhāmani* (a work which I had not then read). It appears in a passage on page 393, and I append an extract from Amaradāsa's comment on it:— "वामदेवादीनामुत्पन्नब्रह्मसाक्षात्काराणामप्यमुक्तावर्वाचीनानामाषाढवाते चलति द्विपेन्द्रे चक्रीवतो वारिधिरेव काष्ठेति न्यायेन मुक्तिर्दूरोत्सारिता स्यात्." "आषाढवाते इति आषाढवायुसम्बद्धे द्विपेन्द्रे गजेन्द्रे चलति इतस्ततो दोलायमाने सति चक्रीवतो रासभस्य वारिधिरेव समुद्र एव काष्ठा विश्रामावधिरित्यर्थः" ॥

Raghunātha's application of the simile is somewhat different, and makes it the equivalent of the प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्याय. He says:—" याभिर्युक्तिभिरतिप्रबलशुष्कतर्ककर्कशत्वेन प्रसिद्धोऽपि द्वैतसत्यत्ववादी वैशेषिकादिर्जेयस्ताभिरितरे क्षुद्राश्चार्वाकादयस्तु दूरतो निरस्ता भवन्तीति विवक्षायामाषाढवाते चलति द्विपेन्द्रे चक्रीवतो वारिधिरेव काष्ठेति न्यायप्रवृत्तिः । चलतीति सप्तम्यन्तं पदं देहलीदीपन्यायेनोभयत्र सम्बध्यते । चक्रीवान् गर्दभः । स्पष्टमन्यत्" ॥

In a manuscript of the *S'ikhāmani* copied for me in Poona the nyāya stands thus:—"आषाढमासे चलद्विपेन्द्रे चक्रियतोऽरे भवति पुकाष्ठावधिरेव काष्ठा." Though partly inaccurate this clearly furnishes a variant of the simile. The reading of the India Office manuscript (No. 568, page 73 b) differs materially from above and seems hopelessly corrupt. It puts it as follows:— "आषाढमासे चलति द्विपेन्द्रे चक्रिवतो धावतो धावति काष्ठदार्ढ्यारिति न्यायेन !" Does this, in spite of its inaccuracy, indicate the existence of another variant ?

उदरे भृते कोशो भृतः ॥

When his stomach is full his coffers are full. Used of a lazy fellow who has no ambition beyond his daily food. "Whose god is his belly." It occurs in Hemacandra's *Paris'iṣṭaparvan* iii. 113:—"दारिद्र्येण मदीयेन विभर्ष्युदरमप्यदः । उदरे च भृते कोशो भृत इत्येव मन्यसे."

उपवासाद्वरं भिक्षा ॥

It is better to beg than to starve. This is one of Raghunātha's nyāyas and he applies it thus:—

"येषां तु धीमान्याज्ञ्यो भूयः श्रूयमाणोऽप्यभेदो न बुद्धिमारोहति तैस्तूपवासाद्वरं भिक्षेति न्यायेन भेदबुद्ध्यापि स्वप्रेमास्पदविग्रहावच्छिन्नेशाराधनं कार्यं तत्प्रसादान्मेधोदये शालिसमृद्धौ कोद्रवाशनत्यागन्यायेन त्याज्या भेदधीः" ॥

It is found in *Pancadas'ī* ix. 119, 120:—

"अस्त्येवोपासकस्यापि वास्तवी ब्रह्मतेति चेत् ।
पामराणां तिरश्चां च वास्तवी ब्रह्मता न किम् ॥
अज्ञानादपुमर्थत्वमुभयत्रापि तत्समम् ।
उपवासाद्यथा भिक्षा वरं ध्यानं तथान्यतः" ॥

उपसंजनिष्यमाणनिमित्तोऽप्यपवाद उपसंजातनिमित्तमप्युत्सर्गं बाधते ॥

This is another of Raghunātha's grammatical nyāyas. It is not met with in the *Mahābhāṣya*, but forms one of Nāgojibhaṭṭa's paribhāṣās. The following is Prof. Kielhorn's rendering of it:—"An *apavāda*, even though the causes of its (application) are still to present themselves, supersedes a general rule the causes (of the application) of which are already present." In connection with this paribhāṣā we have the देवदत्तहन्तृहतन्याय which see below.

उभयतःपाशा रज्जुः ॥

A rope which binds at both ends. An embarrassing position; a dilemma. The following is from the Jaimini section of *Sarvadars'anasangraha* (page 133, Bib. Ind., or 150 of Jīvānanda's edition), with Professor Cowell's translation (page 198):— "अभावः कारणमेव न भवतीति चेत्तदा वक्तव्यमभावस्य कार्यत्वमस्ति न वा। यदि नास्ति तदा पटप्रध्वंसानुपपत्त्या नित्यताप्रसङ्गः। अथास्ति किमपराद्धं कारणत्वेनेति। सेयमुभयतःपाशा रज्जुः" ॥

"If you object that non-existence (or absence) cannot be a cause, we reply by asking you whether non-existence can be an effect or not? If it cannot, then we should have to allow that cloth is eternal, as its 'emergent non-existence' or destruction would be impossible. If it can be an effect, then why should it not be a cause also? So this rope binds you at both ends."

The earliest occurrence of the nyāya is in Patanjali 6. 1. 68 (vārt. 2 and 5); and it is found in *Tantravārtika* 3. 6. 42 (page 1113) as follows:—"यद्यपि न बाध्यस्तथापि विकल्पस्तावत्प्राप्नोति न हि तुल्यार्थानां क्वचित्समुच्चयो दृष्टः सेयमुभयतःपाशा रज्जुः" ॥ Mandanamis'ra used it in *Vidhiviveka*, page 83; and we find instances of it in *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 436, line 16; in *Kusumānjali* iii. 6 (page 374); in the same author's *Lakṣaṇāvali*, page 56; in *Khaṇḍana*, page 530; and in the opening part of *Citsukhī* (*Paṇḍit*, vol iv. page 466).

एकदेशविकृतमनन्यवत् ॥

A thing that is changed in one part does not thereby become something else (literally, like something else). For example, as Patanjali says under 1. 1. 56 (vārt. 10), the cutting of a dog's ears or tail does not turn it into a horse or a donkey, but it is still a dog! Other passages of the Mahābhāṣya where this paribhāṣā occurs are as follows—S'ivasutra 2, vārtika 4 (i. e. vol. i. page 21); 2. 4. 85 (vārt. 10); 4. 1. 83; 6. 1. 69

(vārt. 3): 6. 4. 149 (vārt. 2): and 8. 3. 85. The paribhāṣā is No 37 in Dr. Kielhorn's edition of the *Paribhāṣenduśekhara*, and my rendering of it is based upon his. It is included in Raghunātha's list of nyāyas, and is quoted as such by Jayanta Bhaṭṭa in *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 589, line 6. For further illustrations of the paribhāṣā, see under श्वा कर्णे वा &c.

एकसम्बन्धिदर्शनेऽन्यसम्बधिस्मरणम् ॥

On seeing one thing we are reminded of others connected with it. The nyāya is found in this form in the *Nyāyapradīpa* on *Tarkabhāṣā*, page 44, where the presence of smoke is said to remind the spectator of the invariably connected fire. In Amaradāsa's tikā on *S'ikhāmaṇi*, page 93, it is quoted as "एकसम्बन्धिज्ञानमपरसम्बन्धिस्मारकम्". In both of Raghunātha-varman's books it appears as एकसम्बन्धिदर्शनमन्यसम्बन्धिस्मारकम्, and, in the larger of the two, he illustrates it thus:—"यथा हस्तिपकदर्शनं हस्तिस्मारकं तथा नद्यादिज्ञानस्य कुशकाशजलतुंबिकाजलूकानां तत्सम्बन्धिनां स्मरणहेतुत्वम्." Tārānātha (s. v. न्याय) quotes the saying in the form एकसम्बन्धिज्ञानम् &c. He reverses the above illustration by saying that the elephant reminds one of the driver; and adds that a word reminds one of its meaning, a statement which, in these degenerate times, is not universally true! See, too, *Tātparyaṭīkā*, page 167, line 18.

कपिञ्जलन्यायः ॥

The rule as to *the Kapinjalas* [a kind of partridge]. In *Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā* xxiv. 20, we read वसन्ताय "कपिञ्जलाना-लभेत," and the question arises, *how many* of the birds are to be sacrificed? Jaimini devotes eight sūtras [11. 1. 38-45] to the discussion of this point, and finally decides that *three*, the lowest figure representing *plurality* (two being merely duality), will satisfy the requirements of the s'ruti. S'abara's lengthy argument is very concisely summed up in the *Nyāyamālā-vistara*, as follows:—

generally black or black and grey. In the case of the very poor, it is often their sole garment by day as well as their only covering at night.

करिबृंहितन्यायः ॥

The nyāya of *the trumpeting of an elephant.* The word करि is really redundant, since the whole meaning is conveyed by बृंहित alone—बृंहितं करिगर्जितमित्यमरः—but the addition, in this and similiar cases, is made for some special purpose. Raghunātha defines it thus:—"विशिष्टवाचकानामपि पदानां सति पृथग्विशेषणवाचकपदसमवधाने विशेष्यमात्रपरतायां करिबृंहितन्यायः प्रवर्तते." This principle may be exemplified by the following verse from *Kāvyaprakās'a* vii. 10:—

"सौन्दर्यसम्पत्तारुण्यं यस्यास्ते ते च विभ्रमाः ।
षट्पदान्पुष्पमालेव कान्ताकर्षति सा सखे" ॥

Here the author of the *Kāvyapradīpa* remarks (page 295):—"मालाशब्दो यद्यपि पुष्पस्यैव स्रजि शक्तस्तथापि न पुष्पपदमपुष्टार्थम् । लक्षणयोत्कृष्टत्वप्रतिपादकत्वात् । अयमेव करिबृंहितन्यायः." So too, the *Udāharaṇacandrikā*:—"अत्र निरुपपदान्मालाशब्दादेव पुष्पस्रक्प्रतीतेः पुष्पपदमुत्कृष्टपुष्पत्वे संक्रमितवाच्यम् । एवमेव करिबृंहितादिष्वपि बोध्यम्."

The following additional nyāyas are cited by Raghunātha as belonging to the same class:—गजघटान्याय, नीलेन्दीवरन्याय, पर्वताधित्यकान्याय, पर्वतोपत्यकान्याय, वाजिमन्दुरान्याय, मृगदागुरान्याय. In each case the first word might be omitted without affecting the meaning.

कलञ्जन्यायः ॥

The law of [abstention from] *the flesh of an animal killed with a poisoned arrow.* "Some hold the Kalanja to be the flesh of a deer killed by a poisoned arrow, others hemp or bhang:

generally black or black and grey. In the case of the very poor, it is often their sole garment by day as well as their only covering at night.

करिबृंहितन्यायः ॥

The nyāya of *the trumpeting of an elephant.* The word करि is really redundant, since the whole meaning is conveyed by बृंहित alone—बृंहितं करिगर्जितमित्यमरः—but the addition, in this and similiar cases, is made for some special purpose. Raghunātha defines it thus:—"विशिष्टवाचकानामपि पदानां सति पृथग्विशेषणवाचकपदसमवधाने विशेष्यमात्रपरतायां करिबृंहितन्यायः प्रवर्तते." This principle may be exemplified by the following verse from *Kāvyaprakās'a* vii. 10:—

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The following additional nyāyas are cited by Raghunātha as belonging to the same class:—गजघटान्याय, नीलेन्दीवरन्याय, पर्वताधित्यकान्याय, पर्वतोपत्यकान्याय, वाजिमन्दुरान्याय, मृगदागुरान्याय. In each case the first word might be omitted without affecting the meaning.

कलञ्जन्यायः ॥

The law of [abstention from] *the flesh of an animal killed with a poisoned arrow.* "Some hold the Kalañja to be the flesh of a deer killed by a poisoned arrow, others, hemp or bhang;

others, a kind of garlic." (Cowell's note on page 81 of his translation of *Kusumānjali*). But this can hardly be correct as the garlic and bhang are mentioned in addition. It may be noticed, however, that ताम्रकूट is given as an equivalent of कलञ्ज, the meaning of which is the tobacco plant. It is deduced from Jaimini 6. 2. 19, 20,—an adhikarana designed to teach the evil result of doing forbidden things. The words "न कलञ्जं भक्षयितव्यं न लशुनं न गृञ्जनं च" are discussed, and the question arises as to whether this is an instance of पर्युदास or of प्रतिषेध,—whether it means अभक्षणं कर्तव्यं or भक्षणं न कर्तव्यम्. The subtle intellect of the Mīmāṁsaka sees a great difference between these two, the former being something to be done, and the latter being something to be avoided! The siddhāntin decides in favour of the latter. I would advise my readers to study pages 39-41 of Dr. Thibaut's excellent translation of *Arthasangraha*, in order to get, if possible, a clear understanding of this peculiar tenet. Many years ago, when in India, I heard a statement made by a Brahman, to the effect that the words "put no oil in the lamp," did not mean "don't put oil in the lamp," but rather "put in the lamp" some "no-oil"; in other words, it was not a prohibition of an act but an injunction to do something! This is just the position of the Mīmāṁsaka, who, in regard to the rule that a Snātaka must not look at the rising or setting sun, says that "not-looking is something to be done." The above nyāya is quoted by Ânandagiri on *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 3. 4. 28, and 4. 1. 13, and is found in *Sankṣepaśārīraka*, i. 417-420, and in *S'rībhāṣya* 1. 1. 4 (page 687).

कलशपुरःसरप्रासादनिर्माणतुल्यम् ॥

Like the erection of a temple including the pot-shaped finial [which is placed on the summit at its completion]. Used ironically of one who considers that he is doing something as meritorious as the building of a complete temple.

In a footnote to page 73 of his translation of *Prabandha-cintāmaṇi*, Mr. Tawney says:—"Dr. Burgess informs me that *kalas'a* is really the finial of the spire, which is shaped like a vase or urn." Then, on page 135, there is the following foot-note:—"Mr. Cousens writes in a letter, which Dr. Burgess has kindly shown me, 'I understand that the term *kalas'adaṇḍa-pratiṣṭhā* refers solely to the setting up of the *kalas'a* or pot-finial, the *daṇḍa* being the pole or stick which supports the finial and upon which it is set up. With a small *kalas'a* made solid, it would not be required, the neck of the same taking its place, but it is always required with the larger and more com-plex *kalas'as*, especially those made of hollow metal." Fre-quent mention is made by Merutunga of the erection of a कलश and ध्वज as the completion of a temple. The two are mentioned on pages 119 and 211, whilst on pages 219 and 222 we have the कलशदण्डप्रतिष्ठा referred to above. On pages 120 and 224, the कलश is mentioned alone. In Hemacandra's *Paris'iṣṭapar-van* i. 14, we find कुंभ for कलश—"तत्र चैत्येषु सौवर्णध्वजकुम्भमरीचयः". The illustration occurs in S'ārngadhara's ṭīkā on Udayana's definition of *dravya* in his *Lakṣaṇāvali* (page 4). The definition is— "तत्र गुणात्यन्ताभावानधिकरणं द्रव्यम् ," and, whilst explaining it, the commentator attacks the views of Citsukha Muni as follows:—"यत्त्वत्र तत्त्वप्रदीपिकाकारेणोत्पत्त्यनन्तरक्षणे अव्याप्ति-मुद्भाव्य गुणवत्त्वात्यन्ताभावानधिकरणत्वे च परिहारमाशंक्योत्पत्त्यनन्तरक्षण-विशिष्टे कदाचिदपि गुणानुदयात्पुनरव्याप्तेस्तदवस्थत्वात्सैवमिति परिहृतम् । तत्कल्पनापुरःसरप्रासादनिर्माणतुल्यम्." It is necessary here to bear in mind the tenet of the logicians—"उत्पन्नं द्रव्यं क्षणमगुणं तिष्ठति." The *Tattvapradīpikā*, better known as *Citsukhī*, is described by Hall as "a confutation of the Nyāya philosophy, on the basis of the Vedānta." The wrath of the logicians would of course, therefore, be kindled against it. The passage complained of above is the s'loka ii. 4 with the vritti. The former stands thus:—"अत्यन्तासत्यपि ह्येतद्द्रव्यं नैव गुणाश्रयः । आद्ये क्षणे गुणाभावाद्व्याप्ता-दपि दीक्षणात्."

काकदधिघातकन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a crow as a destroyer of curds.* An example of *upalakṣaṇa*, where one represents many, or a part stands for the whole. So if any one were warned to keep the crows off the curds, it would imply that all other possible raiders were also to be warded off. It is thus put by Bhartṛihari in *Vākyapadīya* ii. 314:—

"काकेभ्यो रक्ष्यतां सर्पिरिति बालोऽपि चोदितः ।
उपघातपरे वाक्ये न श्वादिभ्यो न रक्षति" ॥

This is reproduced, with slight variations, in *Tantravārtika*, page 731, and is quoted in the same form in *Bhāmatī* 1. 4. 3 (page 287). Raghunātha's application of it is as follows:— "तदुक्तमीश्वरगीतायाम् । 'ये त्विमं विष्णुमव्यक्तं मां च देवं महेश्वरम् । एकीभावेन पश्यन्ति न तेषां पुनरुद्भवः' इति । अत्र हरिहरयोर्ग्रहणं काकदधिघातकन्यायेन विधेरप्युपलक्षणम्". The *Īs'varagītā* forms part of the uttarabhāga of the *Kūrma Purāṇa*, and the verse here quoted is xi. 8. In the fourth chapter of *Vedāntaparibhāṣā* (page 285) this is given as an example of *Jahadajahallakṣaṇā*. "जहदजहल्लक्षणोदाहरणं तु काकेभ्यो दधि रक्ष्यतामित्यादिकमेव । तत्र शक्यकाकपरित्यागेनाशक्यदध्युपघातकत्वपुरस्कारेणाकाके काके च काकशब्दस्य प्रवृत्तेः" ॥ This kind of *lakṣaṇā* is termed *bhāgalakṣaṇā* in *Vedāntasāra* 23; and *bhāgatyāgalakṣaṇā* in *Vivaraṇaprameya*, page 229. In the ग्रहैकत्वन्याय, too, a part represents the whole.

काकाधिकरणत्वन्यायः ॥

The being *something on which a crow is perched.* This illustration seems to have originated with Patanjali, and is found in *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 1. 26 (vārtikas 3 and 4):—"अनुबन्धोऽन्यत्वकर इति चेत्तन्न । किं कारणम् । लोपात् । लुप्यतेऽत्रानुबन्धः । लुप्तेऽत्रानुबन्धे नान्यत्वं भविष्यति । तद्यथा । कतरद्देवदत्तस्य गृहम् । अदो यत्रासौ

काक इति । उत्पतिते काके नष्टं तद्गृहं भवति । एवमिहापि लुप्तेऽनुबन्धे नष्टः प्रत्ययो भवति । यद्यपि लुप्यते जानाति त्वसौ सानुबन्धकस्येयं संज्ञा कृतेति । तद्यथा । इतरत्रापि कतरद्देवदत्तस्य गृहम् । अदो यत्रासौ काक इति । उत्पतिते काके यद्यपि नष्टं तद्गृहं भवत्यन्ततस्तमुद्देशं जानाति."

It occurs in *Vivaraṇaprameyasangraha* (page 195) in the course of a discussion on Bādarāyaṇa's second sūtra:—"ततः कारणसंबन्धिनो जन्मादेरलक्षणत्वमिति चेन्नैवम् । काकाधिकरणत्ववदुपपत्तेः । काकाधिकरणत्वं हि न गृहेऽन्तर्भवति । तथा च सति काकविगमे गृहैकदेशभङ्गबुद्धिप्रसङ्गात् । अतो गृहस्याधिकरणत्वं नामौपाधिको धर्मः स च परिशेषाल्लक्षणे एवान्तर्भवति । तन्निरूपकस्य काकस्य यथा लक्षणत्वं तथा ब्रह्मणोऽपि कारणत्वमौपाधिको धर्मो लक्षणान्तःपाती." Similarly in *Sankṣepa-śārīraka* i. 206:—"यद्वत् काक इदमेव तु देवदत्तवेश्मेति लाक्षणिकवृत्तिरिहाभ्युपेता । काकास्पदत्वमवधीर्य तथापि वेश्ममात्राकृतिर्भवति लाक्षणिकी तु बुद्धिः" ॥ With slight modifications it is found also in *Tantra-vārtika*, page 277, line 8:—"यथानभिधीयमानमपि काकनिलयनं देवदत्तगृहशब्दस्य स्वार्थमभिदधतश्चिह्नभूततां प्रतिपद्यते तद्वदाकृतिश्चिह्नं व्यक्त्यभिधाने भविष्यति." See, also, *Khaṇḍana.*, page 502.

काचिन्निषादी पुत्रं प्रसूते कश्चिन्निषादस्तु कषायपायी ॥

A Niṣādī gives birth to a son, and a Niṣāda drinks the decoction of herbs [prepared for her]! For the context of this आभाणक see under "मुनिर्मनुते मूर्खो मुच्यते."

काण्डानुसमयन्यायः ॥

The law relating to "the performance of all prescribed acts of ritual in orderly succession for a particular object before performing the same acts in the same order for a second object." This is Sir Monier-Williams' definition based on the commentary on Aśvalāyana's *Gṛhyasūtra* 1. 24. 7 which prescribes certain gifts commencing with विष्टर and ending with गो. The

commentator says "ऋत्विजां मधुपर्कदाने द्वे गती संभवतः। पदार्थानुसमय काण्डानुसमय इति। तत्र पदार्थानुसमयो नाम सर्वेषां वरणक्रमेण विष्टरं दत्त ततः पाद्यं ततोऽर्घ्यमिति। काण्डानुसमयो नाम एकस्यैव विष्टरादिगोनिवेदनान्तं समाप्य ततोऽन्यस्य सर्वं ततोऽन्यस्येति." In a case of this kind, where there is merely a bestowal of gifts, and not the performance of sacrificial ritual, the definition given by Molesworth is more suitable:—"The order, when a suit or set of things is to be given to each individual of a multitude, *of giving at once* all the articles composing the suit or set, as distinguished from पदार्थानुसमय."

The nyāya represents the purport of Jaimini 5. 2. 3. Kunte says that the word अभ्यावृत्ति used in the sūtra means *kāṇḍānusamaya.* His notes on sūtras 1-3 contain some very interesting items of information, of especial value to us of the West. See पदार्थानुसमयन्याय, below.

कुल्याप्रणयनन्यायः ॥

The figure of *the laying down of a water-course for irrigation.* An example of a thing made for one purpose subserving other purposes also. It is found in *Vivaraṇaprameyasangraha,* page 118, line 9:—"अतो न विधेयप्रत्यये तात्पर्यमिति कुल्याप्रणयनन्यायेनोभयार्थत्वाविधेयत्वात्। यथा शाल्यर्थं कुल्याः प्रणीयन्ते ताभ्य एव पानीयं च पीयते तद्वत्॥"

For the source of this nyāya, see अन्यार्थं प्रकृतमन्यार्थं भवति.

कूटकार्षापणन्यायः ॥

The simile of [the unwitting employment of] *base money [in one's business]. It is used by* Kumārila (in *Tantravārtika* 1. 3. 3, page 95) in the course of an argument on the relative value of S'ruti and Smṛiti. He maintains that if any teaching of the latter is found to be in opposition to that of the former, it must be given up; just as a man who finds that he has been

using counterfeit coins must at once abstain from so doing. The portion containing the nyāya is as follows:—"यो हि कूटकार्षापणेन कंचित्कालमज्ञो लोकमध्ये व्यवहरति न तेन विवेकज्ञानजनितव्युत्पत्तिनापि तथैव व्यवहर्तव्यम्."

In *Tantravārtika* 1. 3. 8 (page 149, line 3 from bottom), Kumārila compares words to coins which can be tested by intelligent people. He says:—"शब्दापभ्रंशवदेव गौणभ्रान्त्यादिप्रयोगनिमित्ता अर्थापभ्रंशा भवन्ति ते शास्त्रस्थैरेवाविप्लुतार्थक्रियानिमित्तपुण्यार्थिभिः शक्यन्ते साध्वसाधुकार्षापणमध्यादिव तत्परीक्षिभिर्विवेक्तुम्."

The nyāya is found in *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 162, as follows:—"नापि बाधकाभावपरिच्छेदात्प्रामाण्यनिश्चयः स हि तात्कालिको वा स्यात्कालान्तरभावी वा । तात्कालिको न पर्याप्तः प्रामाण्यपरिनिश्चये । कूटकार्षापणादौ किंचित्कालमनुत्पन्नबाधकेऽपि कालान्तरे तदुत्पाददर्शनात्." It occurs again on page 169, line 3, on page 187, line 4 from bottom, and on page 531, line 1.

कूपखानकन्यायः ॥

The simile of *the well-digger*. It is applied by Raghunātha as follows:—"यथा कूपखानके पतितं पंकादि कूपोद्भिःसृतेनाम्भसा प्रक्षाल्यते तथा तत्तद्विग्रहावच्छिन्नभेदबुद्धिजो दोषस्तदुपासनाजन्यसुकृतसहितोत्पन्नेनाद्वैतबोधेन समूलं निवर्त्यत इति ज्ञेयम्॥" The illustration is as old as Patanjali who made use of it in the introductory chapter of the *Mahābhāṣya* (vol. i. page 11) when discoursing on the importance of the study of grammar, and on the merit which accrues to the user of correct words. He says:—"अथवाभ्युपाय एवापशब्दज्ञानं शब्दज्ञाने । योऽपशब्दाञ्जानाति शब्दानप्यसौ जानाति । तदेवं ज्ञाने धर्म इति ब्रुवतोऽर्थादापन्नं भवत्यपशब्दज्ञानपूर्वके शब्दज्ञाने धर्म इति । अथवा कूपखानकवदेतद्भविष्यति । तद्यथा कूपखानकः कूपं खनन्यद्यपि मृदा पांसुभिश्चावकीर्णो भवति सोऽप्सु संजातासु तत एव तं गुणमासादयति येन स च दोषो निर्हण्यते भूयसा चाभ्युदयेन योगो भवत्येवमिहापि यद्यप्यपशब्दज्ञानेऽधर्मस्तथापि यस्त्वसौ शब्दज्ञाने धर्मस्तेन स च दोषो निर्घानिष्यते भूयसा चाभ्युदयेन योगो भविष्यति."

कृतक्षौरस्य नक्षत्रपरीक्षा ॥

This is identical in meaning with मुण्डितशिरोनक्षत्रान्वेषणम् for which see the Second Handful. It occurs in *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 164:—"अनिश्चितप्रामाण्यस्य तु प्रवृत्तौ पश्चात्तन्निर्णयो भवन्नपि कृतक्षौरस्य नक्षत्रपरीक्षावदफल एवेत्युक्तम्." Lower down on the same page, there is another nyāya of similar import, in the following verse:—

"समर्थकारणज्ञानाद्योऽपि प्रामाण्यनिश्चयम् ।
ब्रूते सोऽपि कृतोद्वाहस्तत्र लग्नं परीक्षते." ॥

कृत्रिमाकृत्रिमयोः कृत्रिमे कार्यसम्प्रत्ययः ॥

The rule that "whenever it may appear doubtful whether an operation has reference to that which is expressed by the technical or to that which is expressed by the ordinary meaning of a particular term, the operation refers (only) to that which is expressed by the technical meaning of the term in question." This is Professor Kielhorn's rendering of the nyāya as quoted in Nāgojībhaṭṭa's vṛitti to Paribhāṣā ix:—"ननु संख्याग्रहणे बह्वादीनामेव ग्रहणं स्यात्प्रकरणस्याभिधानियामकत्वसिद्धाक्कृत्रिमाकृत्रिमयोः कृत्रिमे कार्यसम्प्रत्यय इति न्यायात्" ॥ It is taken from the Mahābhāṣya where it appears several times. In 1. 1. 23 (vārt. 3), it is followed by the example "लोके गोपालकमानय कटजकमानयेति यस्यैषा संज्ञा भवति स आनीयते न यो गाः पालयति यो वा कटे जातः". Sīradeva includes it in his collection of paribhāṣās.

केवलैर्वचनैर्निर्धनाधमर्णिक इव साधून् भ्रामयन् ॥

Like an impecunious debtor deceiving the money-lenders with empty promises. This occurs in *Ātmatattvaviveka,* page 20, as follows:—"अवस्तुत्वादिति चेन्नन्वेतदपि कुतः सिद्धम् । सर्वसामर्थ्यविरहादिति चेत्सोऽयमितस्ततः केवलैर्वचनैर्निर्धनाधमर्णिक इव साधून्भ्रामयन्परस्पराश्रयदोषमपि न पश्यति".

क्रिया हि विकल्प्यते न वस्तु ॥

Action may vary, but substance cannot. This is plainly set forth in *S'ānkarabhāṣya* 1. 1. 2 (page 37) as follows:— "कर्तुमकर्तुमन्यथा वा कर्तुं शक्यं लौकिकं वैदिकं च कर्म। यथाश्वेन गच्छति पद्भ्यामन्यथा वा न वा गच्छतीति। ......न तु वस्त्वेवं नैवमस्ति नास्तीति वा विकल्प्यते". Similarly in 2. 1. 27 (page 471):—"क्रियाविषये हि...... विकल्पाश्रयणं ......इह तु विकल्पाश्रयणेनापि न विरोधपरिहारः संभवत्यपुरुषतन्त्रत्वाद्वस्तुनः".

Then, in Ānandagiri's comment on 1. 4, 1 (page 325), we find the expression क्रियायामिव वस्तुनि-विकल्पाभावात्," and on page 359, "न हि वस्तुनि विकल्पोऽस्ति." It occurs also on the first page of the Rāmānuja chapter of *Sarvadars'anasangraha*:—"न च सदसत्त्वयोः परस्परविरुद्धयोः समुच्चयासंभवे विकल्पः किं न स्यादिति वदितव्यं क्रिया हि विकल्प्यते न वस्त्विति न्यायात्." "Nor should any one say: Granting the impossibility of the co-existence of existence and non-existence, which are reciprocally contradictory, why should there not be an alternation between existence and non-existence, there being the rule that it is action, not *Ens*, that alternates?" This rendering is Professor Gough's. The nyāya is found, too, in *S'āstradīpikā* 1. 3. 8 (page 154, line 6), and *Naiṣkarmyasiddhi* iii. 82.

क्रोष्टुः क्व च नीराजना ॥

What connection has a camel with the lustration of arms? None at all; and the phrase is used to indicate that certain things are not connected. The नीराजनाविधि (as described in chapter 267 of the Agni Purāṇa) was a ceremony performed by kings or generals before going forth to battle, and consisted of the purification of the component parts of the army, including that of the horses, the elephants, and the weapons The वाजिनीराजनाविधि is mentioned in *Raghuvaṃs'a* iv 25, on

which Mallinātha remarks:—"वाजिग्रहणं गजादीनामप्युपलक्षणं तेषामपि नीराजनाविधानात्." The illustration appears in *Upamitibhavaprapancā Kathā*, page 522:—"नद्यादिवस्तुभेदार्थं कथितं मे कथानकम् । त्वयेदं तत्र मे भाति कोष्ठो नीराजना क्व च" ॥

क्षते क्षारमिव ॥

Like salt on a wound. "क्षारं क्षते क्षिप् has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse,' 'to add insult to injury'." (Āpṭe's Dictionary). He cites *Uttararāmacarita* iv. 7:—"य एव मे जनपूर्वमासीन्मूर्तो महोत्सवः । क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनम्." Also *Mricchakaṭika* V. 18. I have met with it again in *Upamitibhavaprapancā Kathā*, page 5, verse 42:—"कथां कामार्थयोरुत्साद्य कुर्वीत कदाचन । कः क्षते क्षारनिक्षेपं विदधीत विचक्षणः" ॥ There is another example on page 993 of the same.

गर्गशतदण्डनन्यायः ॥

The figure of *the infliction of a fine of one hundred on the Gargas.* There are two paribhāṣās which are frequently found together in the Mahābhāṣya, *viz.* "प्रत्येकं वाक्यपरिसमाप्तिः" and "समुदाये वाक्यपरिसमाप्तिः." Professor Kielhorn (in his translation of Nāgojibhaṭṭa) renders them (the latter slightly modified) thus:—"What is stated (in grammar of several things) must be understood (to have been stated) of each of them separately." And "sometimes (it) *also* (happens that what is stated in grammar of several things) must be understood (to have been stated) of all of them collectively." Patanjali's illustration of the former is "देवदत्तयज्ञदत्तविष्णुमित्रा भोज्यन्ताम्," where, of course, each separate person is to be fed; and his illustration of the latter is "गर्गाः शतं दण्ड्यन्ताम्" where the Gargas collectively are to be fined a hundred. The passages where these occur are 1. 1. 1 (vārt. 12); 1. 1. 7 (vārt. 1); 2. 1. 4; 2. 3. 46; 6. 1. 5 (vārt. 2); 8. 3. 58; and 8. 4. 2 (vārt. 3).

The two paribhāṣās and examples are quoted by S'abara on Jaimini 3. 1. 12 (page 223), and the second one is referred to as follows by Kumārila in his vārtika on the same passage (page 712):—" पुरः पुनराह सत्यमेष न दोष इति। क्रियाप्राधान्ये तु तद्वशीकृतविशेषणसमुदाये वाक्यपरिसमाप्तिः। गर्गशतदण्डनहोमाभिषवभक्षवदिति परिहारः। न तु दण्डस्य दण्ड्यसंस्कारत्वाद्भोजनादिवत्प्रतिगर्गमावृत्तिः प्राप्नोति। नैष दोषः।

शारीरो निग्रहो यत्र तत्र प्रत्येकभिन्नता।
हिरण्यादानदण्डस्तु समुदाये समाप्यते" ॥

This paribhāṣâ occurs also in *Tantravārtika* 1. 4. 3 (page 294, line 15), and in 1. 4. 8 (page 300); whilst the former one is quoted in 1. 4. 18 (page 314).

गर्तस्थमृतसर्पन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a snake lying dead in a hole.* It is employed by Vijnāna Bhikṣu (in his Brahmasūtrabhāṣya 1. 1. 2, page 36) when explaining the line " प्राक्सृष्टेः प्रलयादूर्ध्वं नासीत्किंचिद्द्विजोत्तम " from the *Nārasiṃha Purāṇa.* He says " नासीदिति विरतव्यापारतया कारणरूपेण गर्तस्थमृतसर्पवद्विलीनमासीदित्यर्थः ॥" Again, on page 96 of the same:—" एवं सर्वत्र तां च प्रकृतिं गुणत्रयरूपिणीं नित्यामपि निर्व्यापारतया गर्तस्थमृतसर्पवत्परणकारणविविक्ते चिन्मात्रे विलापयन्ति." On the next page we have it again, in a similar connection, as मृतसर्पवत्.

गार्हपत्यन्यायः ॥

The rule as to the [application to the] *Gārhapatya-fire* [of a mantra in which reference is made to Indra]. This represents Mīmāṃsāsūtras 3. 2. 3. 4 where the Vedic mantra " निवेशनः सङ्गमनो वसूनामित्यैन्द्र्या गार्हपत्यमुपतिष्ठते" is discussed. The question is raised whether, since the mantra makes mention of Indra the adoration is addressed to him or to the Gārhapatya (one

of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted). Jaimini's decision is in favour of the latter on the ground that direct enunciation (*śruti*) is stronger than suggestive power (*liṅga*). The following extract from *Arthasaṃgraha* page 6, with Dr. Thibaut's translation (page 11), will explain this :-" सेयं श्रुतिर्लिङ्गादिभ्यः प्रबला। अत एव ऐन्द्र्या लिङ्गादिन्द्रोपस्थानाङ्गत्वम्। किंतु ऐन्द्र्या गार्हपत्यमुपतिष्ठत इत्यत्र गार्हपत्यमिति द्वितीयाश्रुत्या गार्हपत्योपस्थानाङ्गत्वम्" "Direct enunciation is stronger than suggestive power and the other proofs (by which one thing is shown to be subsidiary to another); ...for this reason we do not conclude at once on the ground of suggestive power that a verse (apparently) addressed to Indra (that is, a verse containing a mention of Indra's name, or one of his attributes &c.) is really to be used for addressing Indra, but rather decide if we find at the same time a direct enunciation as, for instance, 'with a verse bearing Indra's mark he addresses the Gārhapatya', that in consequence of the direct enunciation of the second case termination (Gārhapatyam) the verse is subsidiary to the act of addressing the Gārhapatya-fire." The words "निवेशनः सङ्गमनो वसूनाम्", which, amongst other places, are found in the *Atharvasaṃhitā* x. 8. 42, are rendered by Professor Whitney "The reposer, the assembler of good things"; and by Mr. Griffith, "Luller to rest, and gatherer up of treasures." As quoted in *S'atapatha Brāhmaṇa* 7. 2. 1. 20, Prof. Eggeling translates it "The harbourer and gatherer of riches"! Who shall decide between these learned doctors? The Gārhapatyanyāya is explained and applied in *Bhāmatī* 3. 3. 25 (page 613), and in other works on Vedānta. Owing to the word ऐन्द्री in sūtra 3, the adhikaraṇa is sometimes styled ऐन्द्रीन्याय.

गोदोहनन्यायः ॥

The simile of *the milk-pail*. It is laid down that a sacrificer who wishes for cattle must bring the water for his sacrifice in a milk-pail. But that is not done in other cases. The *godohana* is therefore used as an illustration of something which is *occasionally*, and not universally, connected with an act or performance as an essential part of it. It occurs in *S'ānkarabhāṣya* 3. 3. 42, as follows:—"सन्ति कर्माङ्गव्यपाश्रयाणि विज्ञानानि 'ओमित्येतदक्षरमुद्गीथमुपासीत' इत्येवमादीनि । किं तानि नित्यान्येव स्युः कर्मसु पर्णमयीत्वादिवदुतानित्यानि गोदोहनादिवदिति विचारयामः". Then, at the close of the same:—"तस्माद्यथा क्रत्वाश्रयाण्यपि गोदोहनादीनि फलसंयोगादनित्यान्येवमुद्गीथाद्युपासनानीत्यपि द्रष्टव्यम्." It appears again in 3. 3. 65; 3. 4. 45, and in 4. 1. 6. Sures'vara quotes it also in his vārtika on the *Bṛihadāraṇyakopaniṣad* 3. 3. 51:—"न च गोदोहनन्यायः काम्यकर्मसु युज्यते । तेषां मुक्तिफलत्वे हि न मानं विद्यते यतः" ॥

For the mantra regarding the use of this pail, see S'abara and *Nyāyamālāvistara* on Jaimini 4. 1. 2. Other references to the nyāya are *Tantravārtika* 3. 6. 43 (page 1118); and *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 166, line 4, in connection with which a verse is quoted from *S'lokavārtika* (page 63) where mention is made of the *godohana*. Kunte's long note on the sūtra of Jaimini referred to above will be found useful.

गौणमुख्ययोर्मुख्ये कार्यसम्प्रत्ययः ॥

When a word has both a primary and a secondary meaning, an operation takes effect (only) *when the word conveys its primary meaning.* This is an abridgment of Professor Kielhorn's rendering of Nāgojibhaṭṭa's fifteenth *paribhāṣā*; and the following extracts from the *vritti* may help to explain it:—"A word which is employed in a secondary sense is so

because one represents the whole, and also on the ground of the rule that "a subordinate act is to be repeated in the case of each principal thing." The cup is here the 'principal,' and the act of cleansing is 'subordinate,' and is therefore to be repeated until each one has been cleansed. The passage stands thus in the *Nyāyamālāvistara*:—" ग्रहमिति द्वितीयया ग्रहस्योद्देश्यतया प्रयोजनवत्तया च प्राधान्यं गम्यते । ग्रहं प्रति गुणः संमार्गः । 'प्रति प्रधानं च गुण आवर्तनीय इति' न्यायेन यावन्तो ग्रहाः सन्ति ते संमार्जनीयाः" ॥

Kumārila explains this in the following kārikā of *Tantravārtika* 3. 1. 14:—

"व्यक्तीरुद्दिश्य यत्कर्म स्वजात्याद्युपलक्षिताः ।
विहितं गुणभावेन तत्सर्वार्थं प्रतीयते"

For further applications of the nyāya by him, see pages 339 (line 4 from bottom) and 551 (line 13). For its use outside the Mīmāṃsā, see *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 287, line 4; and *Vedāntas'ikhāmaṇi*, page 120. The grammarian Nāges'abhaṭṭa, too, in his exposition of Kaiyaṭa on 1. 1. 14 (page 319) writes thus:—"ग्रहं संमार्ष्टीत्यादौ तु ग्रहार्थत्वात्संमार्गस्य ग्रहस्य प्राधान्यमिति न तद्गतसंख्या विवक्षितेति भावः" ॥ See, too, Kaiyaṭa on the closing part of Patanjali 1. 1. 69 (vol. i. p. 169 *b* of Benares edition; or page 450 (column 1) of the Nirṇayasāgar edition of 1908).

ग्राव्णि रेखेव ॥

Like a delineation on stone. Used of something unalterably fixed. "तन्मां वज्रकुमाराय सम्प्रदत्तान्यथा तु मे । मरणं शरणं तात ग्राव्णि रेखेव गीरियम्." *Paris'iṣṭaparvan* xii. 275. Compare Job's words (xix. 23):—"Oh that my words were now written ......that with an iron pen and lead they were graven in the rock for ever."

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* For this, see below.

चन्दनन्यायः ॥

The simile of *Sandal-oil.* Bādarāyaṇa uses this as an illustration in sūtras 2. 3. 23, 24. As the application of a drop of the oil to one part of the body produces a pleasant sensation in the whole of it, so soul, abiding in one part, namely in the heart, is yet perceived as present in the entire frame. S'ankara's exposition of the former sūtra is as follows:—

"यथा हरिचन्दनविन्दुः शरीरैकदेशसंवद्धोऽपि सन्सकलदेहव्यापिनमाह्लादं करोत्येवमात्मापि देहैकदेशस्थः सकलदेहव्यापिनीमुपलब्धिं करिष्यति । त्वक्संवन्धाच्चास्य सकलशरीरगता वेदना न विरुध्यते । त्वगात्मनोर्हि संवन्धः कृत्स्नायां त्वचि वर्तते । त्वक्च कृत्स्नशरीरव्यापिनीति".

चित्राङ्गनान्यायः ॥

The simile of *a woman in a picture.* An illustration of that which has only an appearance of reality. Raghunātha connects with this the चित्रानलन्याय and चित्रामृतन्याय, and, in his larger work, भगवान्वसिष्ठः is quoted as follows:—"चित्रामृतं नामृतमेव विद्धि चित्रानलं नानलमेव विद्धि । चित्राङ्गना नूनमनङ्गनेति वाचाविवेकस्त्वविवेक एवेति". Like his other quotations from Vasiṣṭha, this, too, is from the *Yogavāsiṣṭha,* where it stands as verse 4. 18. 69. Others of a like nature are 4. 1. 11 and 12:—"चित्रोद्यानमिवोत्फुल्लमरसं सरसाकृति । प्रकाशमपि निस्तेजश्चित्रार्कानलवत्स्थितम् ॥ अनुभूतं मनोराज्यमिवासत्यमवास्तवम् । चित्रपद्माकर इव सारसौगन्ध्यवर्जितम्" ॥ Also 6. 57. 28:—"चित्राग्निदाहो विज्ञातो यथा दाह्येषु निष्फलः । तथाहंभावसर्गादि ज्ञातं निष्फलतामियात्" ॥

छायापिशाचीन्यायः ॥

The illustration of *a shadow mistaken for a she-goblin!* It is found in Nṛisiṃhasarasvatī's commentary on the last section of the *Vedāntasāra,* as follows:—"नन्वप्रासस्य क्रियासाध्यस्य

वस्तुनो विद्यमानानर्थनिवृत्तेश्च पुरुषार्थत्वं दृष्टमत्र तदभावात्कथं पुरुषार्थत्वमिति चेन्न तयोरेव पुरुषार्थत्वमिति नियमाभावात्स्वच्छायायामारोपितरक्षसो विस्मृतकण्ठगतचामीकरस्य भ्रान्तपुरुषस्याप्तवाक्येन तयोर्निवृत्त्याद्ययोरपि पुरुषार्थत्वदृष्टेः। अत्र संग्रहः। 'आत्माज्ञानमलं निरस्तममलं प्राप्तं च तत्त्वं परं कण्ठस्थाभरणादिवक्रमवशाच्छायापिशाची यथा। आप्तोक्त्याप्तिनिवृत्तिवच्छ्रुतिशिरोवाक्याद्गुरोरुत्थिताच्छ्रुस्तध्वान्तनिरासतः परसुखं प्राप्तं तयोरुच्यत' इति॥

जलतुंबिकान्यायः॥

The simile of *a gourd in water.* The idea is that of a gourd, thickly covered with mud, and therefore sinking in the water, but gradually resuming its buoyancy as the mud is washed off. The Digambara Jains use the figure to illustrate the release of the soul from the encumbrance of the body. Raghunātha puts it thus:—"यथा पंकलिप्ता तुंबिका नदीसमुद्रादौ मज्जन्ती पंके क्षीणेऽवकाश आगत्य तिष्ठति तथा जीवो देहादिपंके क्षीणेऽलोकाकाशे गत्वा तिष्ठति। अयमेव तस्य मोक्ष इति दिगम्बराः। इति जलतुंबिकान्यायः"॥

This description, without mention of the nyāya, is found in very similar language in the Jaina chapter of *Sarvadars'anasangraha* (page 48 of Jīvānanda's edition), and also in *Vedāntakalpataruparimala*, for which see the पञ्जरमुक्तपक्षिन्याय below. The former passage is as follows:—"यथा वा मृत्तिकालेपकृतमलाबुद्रव्यं जलेऽधःपतति पुनरपेतमृत्तिकाबन्धमूर्ध्वं गच्छति तथा कर्मरहित आत्मा असङ्गत्वादूर्ध्वं गच्छति बन्धच्छेदादेरण्डबीजवच्चोर्ध्वगतिस्वभावाच्चाग्निशिखावत्." The figure of the castor-oil seed is found in the *Parimala* passage also. The term अलोकाकाश which appears in Raghunātha's definition, is the name of a subdivision of one of the five categories (*astikāya*) of the Jaina system. It is explained as follows by Ānandagiri on *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 2. 33 (page 563):—"आकाशास्तिकायो द्वेधा लौकिकाकाशोऽलौकिकाकाशश्च। लोकानामन्तर्वर्ती लोकाकाशः। तदुपरि मोक्षस्थानमलोकाकाशः". This is

referred to in a verse quoted by Mādhava in the immediate context of the passage already cited from the *Sarvadars'ana-sangraha*, namely :—"गत्वा गत्वा निवर्तन्ते चन्द्रसूर्यादयो ग्रहाः । अद्यापि न निवर्तन्ते त्वालोकाकाशमागताः" ॥ Professor Cowell's rendering is:—"However often they go away, the planets return, the sun, moon, and the rest; but never to this day have returned any who have gone to Ālokākās'a." This should of course be Alokākās'a, as the long vowel includes the preposition आ 'up to,' 'as far as,' "those who have *reached* Alokākās'a" (आ अलोकाकाशम्).

जातेष्टिन्यायः ॥

The law regarding *the oblation on the birth of a son.* This is the subject of Jaimini 4. 3. 38, 39. The question arises whether the offering is for the benefit of the father or the son (तत्र सन्देहः किमात्मनिःश्रेयसाय उत पुत्रनिःश्रेयसाय), and the answer is that it benefits the latter. In the commentary on *Lakṣaṇāvali* this is applied as follows:—"नहि चैत्रानुष्ठिताग्निहोत्रजनितमपूर्वं चैत्रसमवेतं मैत्रं स्वर्गफलभागिनं कर्तुमुत्सहते । पुत्रेष्टिपितृयज्ञवदेतत्स्यात् । न । तत्राप्यतिशयस्य पुत्रादिसमवेतत्वेनैवाभ्युपगमात्."

जामातृशुद्धिन्यायः ॥

The story of *the son-in-law's revision* [of a book]. This is the original of the Marathī जांवईशोध which Molesworth defines as " A phrase, founded on a popular story, to express the examination of a piece of a composition by a shallow-witted fellow incapable of discerning its merit." The popular story, as given on pages 6-9 of Merutunga's *Prabandhacintāmaṇi*, is to the effect that Vararuci, having been instructed by Vikramāditya to find a suitable husband for his daughter, the princess Priyangumanjarī, he in revenge for a supposed insult offered

him by her when his pupil, palmed off upon her an ignorant cowherd as a man of learning! The king accepted him, and he became his son-in-law. "In accordance with the advice of the paṇḍit, the herdsman preserved unbroken silence; but the princess, wishing to test his cleverness, entreated him to revise a newly-written book. He placed the book in the palm of his hand, and with a nail-parer proceeded to remove from the letters in it the dots and the oblique lines at the top indicating vowels, and thus to isolate them, and then the princess discovered that he was a cowherd. After that the 'son-in-law's revision' became a proverb everywhere." This quotation is from Mr. C. H. Tawney's admirable translation of Merutunga's work; the original being as follows:—"पण्डितोपदिष्टं सर्वथा मौनमेवालम्ब्यमानो [महिषीपालः] राजकन्यकया तद्वैदग्ध्यजिज्ञासया नवलिखितपुस्तकस्य शोधनायोपलब्धः। करतले पुस्तकं विन्यस्य तदक्षराणि बिन्दुमात्रारहितानि नखच्छेदिन्या केवलान्येव कुर्वन् राजपुत्र्या महिषीपाल एव निर्णीतः। ततःप्रभृति जामातृशुद्धिरिति सर्वतः प्रसिद्धिरभूत्."

In the subsequent part of the story we are informed that the cowherd eventually became the famous poet Kālidāsa! For a similar account from a Buddhist source, see *Indian Antiquary*, vol iv. page 103; also vol vii. page 116.

ज्ञानमज्ञानस्यैव निवर्तकम् ॥

Knowledge [of Brahma] *abolishes nothing but the ignorance* [which obscures that Impersonality]. This is a bit of Vedantism pure and simple, and has scant claims to a place amongst popular maxims. It is admitted solely because Raghunātha includes it in his list. His explanation is as follows:—"आत्मिस्थाध्यासेऽज्ञानं कारणम्। तत्त्वज्ञानेन वातदीपन्यायेन तन्निवृत्तावस्नेहदीपन्यायेन तदध्यासोऽपि निवर्तते। न च ज्ञानेनैवोभयनिवृत्तिः कुतो न स्यात्। ज्ञानमज्ञानस्यैव निवर्तकमिति न्यायविरोधात्। द्विविधा हि निवृत्तिः। विरोधिना सामग्रीनिवृत्त्या च। यथा वातादिना दीपनाशो यथा च तैलवर्त्यादिनिवृत्त्या दीपनिवृत्तिः। तत्राद्या निवृत्तिरज्ञानस्य द्वितीया कार्यवर्गस्येति बोध्यम्" ॥

The so-called nyāya is found in *Vivaraṇaprameyasangraha*, page 8, line 9, and in *Pancapādikā*, page 1.

डमरुकमणिन्यायः ॥

The डमरुक or डमरु, is a sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass, and held in one hand: The मणि is, I suppose, the small piece of wood attached to the string tied round the middle of the drum, which strikes each end alternately as it is shaken in the hand, and thus fulfils a double purpose. The gāruḍis, or conjurors, use a drum of this kind; and Apṭe's dictionary tells us that the Kāpālikas carry one. (For a description of the latter, see Wilson's *Religion of the Hindus* Vol. i. pages 21 and 264.) The nyāya is found in *Syādvādamanjarī*, page 84, where in explaining the words "नोत्सृष्टमन्यार्थमपोद्यते च" in Hemacandra's eleventh kārikā, Malliṣeṇa says, "अन्यार्थमिति मध्यवर्ति पदं डमरुकमणिन्यायेनोभयत्रापि सम्बन्धनीयम्." See the nyāya "अपवादैरुत्सर्गा बाध्यन्ते" and compare also, the घण्टालोलान्याय on page 35 of *Syādvādamanjarī*.

तटादर्शिशकुन्तपोतन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a young bird which* [has got out to sea on a floating log and] *is unable to discover the shore.* Its application is obvious. It occurs in the second line of verse 19 of Hemacandra's in *Syādvādamanjarī*, as follows:—"ततस्तटादर्शिशकुन्तपोतन्यायात्त्वदुक्तानि परे श्रयन्तु." Malliṣeṇa explains it thus:—"तटं न पश्यतीति तटादर्शी यः शकुन्तपोतः पक्षिशावकस्तस्य न्याय उदाहरणम्। तस्माद्यथा किल कथमप्यपारपारावारान्तःपतितः काकादिशकुनिशावको बहिर्निर्जिगमिषया प्रवहणकूपस्तंभादेस्तटप्राप्तये मुग्धतयोड्डीनः समन्ताज्जलैकार्णवमेवावलोकयंस्तटमदृष्ट्वैव निर्वेदादावृत्त्य तदेव कूपस्तंभादिस्थानमाश्रयते गत्यन्तराभावादेवं तेऽपि कुतीर्थ्याः प्रागुक्तपक्षत्रयेऽपि वस्तुसिद्धिमनासादयन्तस्त्वदुक्तमेव चतुर्थं भेदाभेदपक्षमनिच्छयापि कक्षीकुर्वाणास्त्वच्छासनमेव प्रतिपद्यन्ताम्."

तत्क्रतुन्यायः ॥

The principle of *meditation on that* [*viz.* Brahman]. Or, *one who meditates on that.* This is taken from *Brahmasūtra* 4. 3. 15, "अप्रतीकालंबनान्नयतीति बादरायण उभयथाऽदोषात्तत्क्रतुश्च". The bhāṣya on the last term is as follows:—"तत्क्रतुश्चोभयथाभावस्य समर्थको हेतुर्द्रष्टव्यः । यो हि ब्रह्मक्रतुः स ब्राह्ममैश्वर्यमासीदेदिति श्लिष्यते 'तं यथा यथोपासते तदेव भवति' इति श्रुतेः । न तु प्रतीकेषु ब्रह्मक्रतुत्वमस्ति प्रतीकप्रधानत्वादुपासनस्य । नन्वब्रह्मक्रतुरपि ब्रह्म गच्छतीति श्रूयते यथा पञ्चाग्निविद्यायां 'स एनान्ब्रह्म गमयति [छा° ५. १०. २] इति । भवतु यत्रैवमाहत्यवाद उपलभ्यते तदभावे त्वौत्सर्गिकेण तत्क्रतुन्यायेन ब्रह्मक्रतूनामेव तत्प्राप्तिर्नेतरेषामिति गम्यते". I subjoin Dr. Thibaut's rendering, with a few additions of my own in parentheses. "The words, 'and the meditation on that,' state the reason for this twofold relation [*viz.* of those who meditate on Brahman with qualities, and those who worship by means of symbols or images]. For he whose meditation is fixed on Brahman reaches lordship like that of Brahman, according to the scriptural relation, 'In whatever form they meditate on him, that they become themselves.' In the case of symbols, on the other hand, the meditation is not fixed on Brahman, the symbol being the chief element in the meditation.—But scripture says also that persons whose mind is not fixed on Brahman go to it; so in the knowledge [rather, the *doctrine* (vidyā)] of the five fires, 'He leads them to Brahman.'—This may be so where we observe a direct scriptural declaration. We only mean to say that, where there is no such declaration, the general rule is that those only whose purpose is Brahman [*i. e.* whose mind is fixed on B.] go to it, not any others." This is a noteworthy passage. It practically condemns the use of symbols, or images, in worship, by declaring that the mind of the upāsaka is directed to the *pratīka*, and not to Brahman (or Īs'vara). The s'ruti, "तं यथा यथोपासते &c.," which is quoted also in 3. 4. 52, may mean much more than S'ankara sees in it; for it is an undoubted fact that, *in*

the present life, the worshipper becomes assimilated to the object of his worship; that the characteristics of that object, as conceived by him, become his own characteristics; and that a man never rises above the moral or spiritual level of that which he worships. This was clearly set before the Jewish nation in the teaching of Psalms cxv and cxxxv, where, with reference to the making and worshipping of images, we read "They that make them shall be like them, every one that trusteth in them" (Revised version).

The तत्क्रतुन्याय, which, in its full form seems to be तत्क्रतुस्तन्नवति (as in Ānandagiri on the closing part of 4. 3. 15), is constantly quoted in the *Vedāntakalpataruparimala*. It will be found on pages 229 (three times), 230 (line 9), 235 (line 11), 246 (line 6), 478 (line 1), 591 (line 4 from bottom), 669 (line 10), and 730 (lines 9 and 15). Also *Pancadas'ī* ix. 145.

तत्प्रख्यन्यायः ॥

The principle that *there is another scriptural passage declaratory of it* (namely, of the *secondary* matter connected with a sacrifice, such as the *deity* to whom it is offered, the *materials* to be used, &c). The nyāya represents Jaimini's sūtra 1. 4. 4 (तत्प्रख्यं चान्यशास्त्रम्), and is one of the four means by which Mīmāṃsakas prove that an injunction comes under the head of नामधेय ('name'), and is not a गुणविधि ('an injunction relating to the *accessories* of the sacrifice,' provision being made for them in other scriptural passages). The three other tests are styled मत्वर्थलक्षणा ('possessive indication') वाक्यभेद ('split of the sentence' caused by the inclusion of two or more distinct topics), and तद्व्यपदेशन्याय (which see below).

The following extracts from the *Arthasangraha*, with Dr Thibaut's renderings, illustrate the nyāya.

"कर्मस्वरूपमात्रबोधको विधिरुत्पत्तिविधिः। यथाग्निहोत्रं जुहोतीति। ...ननु

यागस्य द्वे रूपे द्रव्यं देवता च। तथा च रूपाश्रवणेऽग्निहोत्रं जुहोतीति कथमुत्पत्तिविधिः। अग्निहोत्रशब्दस्य तु तत्प्रख्यन्यायेन नामधेयत्वादिति चेन्न। रूपाश्रवणेऽप्यस्योत्पत्तिविधित्वात्। अन्यथा रूपश्रवणाद्दध्ना जुहोतीत्ययमेवोत्पत्तिविधिः स्यात्। तथा चाग्निहोत्रं जुहोतीति वाक्यमनर्थकं स्यात्॥ (Page 4)

"That injunction which merely indicates the general nature of some action is called 'originative injunction,' as, for instance, the passage 'He is to offer the Agnihotra oblation.' But it may be objected, the two forms (aspects) of a sacrifice are the material (offered) and the divinity (to whom the material is offered). How then can the passage 'He is to offer the Agnihotra-oblation,' in which neither of these two forms is mentioned, be considered an originative injunction, the word Agnihotra (which seemingly indicates the divinity of the sacrifice, *viz.* Agni) being merely a name (and not indicating the divinity) according to the principle of (the existence of another scriptural passage) declaratory of it. To this objection we reply:—The passage is an originative injunction although neither of the two forms of the sacrifice is mentioned in it. Otherwise the passage 'He is to perform the oblation by means of sour milk' would have to be considered as the originative injunction (of the Agnihotra) as it contains a statement of one of the two forms (*viz.* the material), and then the passage 'He is to offer the Agnihotra' would be purposeless." (Page 7).

Again on page 20 of the same:—

"एवं च प्रयाजेषु समिदादिदेवतानां समिधः 'समिधो अग्न आज्यस्य व्यन्तु' इत्यादिमन्त्रवर्णेभ्यः प्राप्तत्वात्। समिधो यजतीत्यादिषु समिदादिशब्दास्तत्प्रख्यशास्त्रात्कर्मनामधेयाः" ॥

"In the same manner the pieces of firewood called *samidh* and other things are established as the divinities of the Prayāja oblations by means of the Mantras 'the samidhs may partake of the butter &c.,' and therefore the words 'samidh' &c. which occur in the injunctions 'He sacrifices the samidh &c.' are to

offerings together with the offerings themselves." Regarding the तदादितदन्तन्याय he says:—"*Tadādi* signifies *the first part of that;* the *Tadanta* signifies *the last part of that.* These are Bahuvrīhi compounds, and therefore signify that of which the first part is taken, and that of which the last part is taken. When forward transference is to be made, the Tadādi is taken and when backward transference is to be made, the Tadanta is taken. The following illustration will explain this. When the Anuyāja-offerings are to be transferred in point of time, the Sūktavāka and the Shanyuvāka which follow it, are to be transferred along with it, because the Anuyāja is the first part. Again, when Prayāja-offerings are to be transferred in point of time, the Āghāra and the Sāmidheni which precede it, are to be transferred along with it, because the Prayāja is the last part."

तदागमे हि तद्दृश्यत इति न्यायः ॥

The law that *a certain thing is seen to appear when a certain other thing appears* [thus establishing a connection between them]. Raghunāthavarman expounds it thus:—"जाग्रदादौ बुद्धौ सत्यां दुःखादयो दृश्यन्ते सुषुप्त्यादौ तन्निवृत्तौ नोपलभ्यन्त इति तद्धर्मा एव नात्मधर्माः सुषुप्तावप्युपलब्धिप्रसंगादित्यत्र तदागमे हि तद्दृश्यत इति न्यायोऽवतरति । दृश्यते हि तैलादनुद्भूतस्पर्शतेजोऽवयवागमे सन्तापोपलब्धिरिति तद्धर्म एव न तैलादिधर्म इति." I have met with it in the following passage of the *Tantravārtika* (page 348), and quote Prof. Gangānāth Jhā's translation of it:—

"तथा क्रमवतोर्नित्यं प्रकृतिप्रत्ययांशयोः ।
प्रत्ययश्रुतिवेलायां भावनात्मावगम्यते ॥

न केवलमेतावेवान्वयव्यतिरेकौ यौ परस्परपरित्यागेन लक्ष्येते तस्मिन्नेव हि पदे तदागमे हि तद्दृश्यत इत्यनेन न्यायेन विवेकोऽवधार्यते".

"The Root and the Affix are always found to appear in a definite order of sequence; and, as a matter of fact, we find

This nyāya, as pointed out under तत्प्रख्यन्याय, is one of the proofs applied in the Mīmāmsā in support of the नामधेय division of the Veda, and Laugākṣibhāskara (on page 20) explains it thus:—

"श्येनेनाभिचरन्यजेतेत्यत्र श्येनशब्दस्य कर्मनामधेयत्वं तद्व्यपदेशात् । तेन व्यपदेशादुपमानात्तदन्यथानुपपत्तेरिति यावत् ।...यदा तु श्येनसंज्ञको यागो विधीयते तदार्थवादेन श्येनोपमानेन तस्य स्तुतिः कर्तुं शक्यत इति श्येनशब्दः कर्मनामधेयं तद्व्यपदेशादिति" ॥

In this passage, and in a similarly worded one in *Āpadevī*, उपमान is given as the equivalent of व्यपदेश, whilst Kumārila employs सादृश्य. The dictionaries, however, are silent as to any such sense of the word. In his translation Dr. Thibaut renders it " comparison."

तप्तं तप्तेन संबध्यते ॥

Hot goes with hot. Like loves like. This is found in the following passage of *Bhāmatī* 3. 3. 25 (page 620):—" न च सन्निधानमपि संबन्धकारणम् । अयमेति पुत्रो राज्ञः पुरुषोऽपसार्यतामित्यत्र राज्ञ इत्यस्य पुत्रपुरुषपदसन्निधानाविशेषान्मा भूदविनिगमना । तस्मादाकांक्षा निश्चयहेतुर्वक्तव्या ।......सत्यपि सन्निधाने आकांक्षाभावादसंबन्धः । तथा चाभाणकः । तप्तं तप्तेन संबध्यत इति । तथा चाकांक्षितमपि न यावत्सन्निधाप्यते तावन्न संबध्यते.॥" Mr. M. R. Telang has given me another excellent example in *Vikramorvaśī* ii. 16:—" साधारणोऽयमुभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य तप्तेन तप्तमयसा घटनाय योग्यम्." Compare, too, "रत्नं रत्नेन सङ्गच्छते" of *Mṛicchakaṭika;* (page 40). It might be used as the equivalent of "Birds of a feather flock together"?

तप्तायःपीताम्बुवत् ॥

The simile of [a drop of] *water consumed by hot iron* [when thrown upon it]. Rāmtīrtha employs it when expounding the words " न तस्य प्राणा उत्क्रामन्ति " in the last section of the Vedāntasāra. He says:—

S

carita (Bombay edn. 1892) page 132, line 11, on which, the translators, Cowell and Thomas, remark, "To carry a straw in the mouth was a sign of surrender; compare Acworth's Marāṭhā Ballads, page 43:—

'And' twixt the teeth a straw is fit
For curs who arm but to submit.'"

These two lines are deduced from the three words "ह्यावें तोंडांत तृण" of the original.

Merutunga refers to this custom again on page 300:—"नाथो नः परमर्दनेन वदनन्यस्तेन संरक्षितः। पृथ्वीराजनराधिपादिति तृणं तत्पत्तने पूज्यते." "Grass is now worshipped in Paramardin's city, because, when taken in the mouth, it preserved our lord Paramardin from Pṛithvīrāja, the king of men." (Tawney's translation, page 189).

The late Colonel Meadows Taylor, who was so thoroughly acquainted with Indian life, put the following into the mouth of one of his characters in *Seetā* (chapter XLVII):—"We have a good many prisoners, for I could not kill the wretches *who had put grass in their mouths* and were crying for quarter."

तैलकलुपितशालिबीजादङ्कुरानुदयनियमः ॥

The certainty of the non-appearance of shoots from grains of rice spoilt by [contact with] *oil*. It occurs in *Vedāntakalpataru*, page 545, line, 17:—"क्रियाभोगशक्त्योः सत्योरपि तत्प्रतिबन्धात्कार्यानुदयः संभवति तैलकलुपितशालिबीजादङ्कुरानुदयनियमवत्". In *S'ānkarabhāṣya* 2. 3. 31, we read:—"यथा लोके पुंस्त्वादीनि बीजात्मना विद्यमानान्येव बाल्यादिष्वनुपलभ्यमानान्यविद्यमानवदभिप्रेयमाणानि यौवनादिष्वाविर्भवन्ति नाविद्यमानान्युत्पद्यन्ते षण्ढादीनामपि तदुत्पत्तिप्रसङ्गात्." Of the आदि in षण्ढादीनाम् Ānandagiri says:—"तैलकलुपितबीजादिग्रहार्थमादिपदम्." See also *Nyāyamakaranda*, page 60. Compare the मूषिकभक्षितबीजादाबङ्कुरादिजननप्रार्थना, in Second Handful.

दग्धबीजन्यायः ॥

The simile of *the burnt seed*. An illustration of that which has for ever ceased to be an operative cause. It appears in a verse of *Syādvādamanjarī*, page 208:—

दग्धे बीजे यथात्यन्तं प्रादुर्भवति नांकुरः ।
कर्मबीजे तथा दग्धे न रोहति भवांकुरः ॥

The following is from the *Prabandhacintāmani*, page 206:—

राजप्रतिग्रहदग्धानां ब्राह्मणानां युधिष्ठिर ।
दग्धानामिव बीजानां पुनर्जन्म न विद्यते ॥

Merutunga ascribes it to a Purāṇa. Vijnāna Bhiksu quotes from some Smriti another of a like kind, under *Yogavārtika* ii. 3:—

बीजान्यग्न्युपदग्धानि न रोहन्ति यथा पुनः ।
ज्ञानदग्धैस्तथा क्लेशैर्नात्मा संपद्यते पुनः ॥

See also a verse ascribed to a Chārvāka in *Prabodhacandrodaya* page 35.

दत्तमेकधा सहस्रगुणमुपलभ्यते ॥

That which is given once is received back a thousand times. This is found in Merutunga's work, page 266, and I append Mr Tawney's rendering.—"अथ [illegible] प्रतिदिनं [illegible] सहस्रगुणमुपलभ्यत इति कृत्वा [illegible]." "Then when Vanarāja's life was approaching its termination, [illegible], who was on his way to a holy place, in accordance with the proverb that *what is given once is received back a hundred thousand times*, gave him the merits of his last birth." Though the [illegible] is false, the principle is true. "Give, and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into [illegible]." Among the [illegible] there is the saying [illegible] [illegible] (Rev. T. Lane's [illegible] page 157.)

दत्तर्णाधमर्ण इव स्वप् ॥

To sleep like a debtor whose debt has been paid. To sleep like a top! It occurs in Hemacandra's *Paris'iṣṭaparvan*, ii. 563:—
" इति सुपाया दौःशील्यामर्षचिन्तां विहाय सः । सुष्वाप दत्तर्ण इवाधमर्णस्तत्र निर्भरम्."

दधित्रपुसं प्रत्यक्षो ज्वरः ॥

Curds and cucumber are fever personified! That is, they *cause* fever. This is found in *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 1. 59 (vārtika 6), and 6. 1. 32 (vārt 6), as follows:—" अन्तरेणापि निमित्तशब्दं निमित्तार्थो गम्यते । तद्यथा । दधित्रपुसं प्रत्यक्षो ज्वरः । ज्वरनिमित्तमिति गम्यते । नड्वलोदकं पादरोगः । पादरोगनिमित्तमिति गम्यते । आयुर्घृतम् । आयुषो निमित्तमिति गम्यते"॥ This closely resembles Raghunātha's दधिपयसी प्रत्यक्षो ज्वरः which I have not yet met with anywhere. See आयुर्घृतं and लाङ्गलं जीवनम् in Second Handful.

दवदाहस्य वेत्रबीजविनाशकत्वं रूपान्तरजनकत्वं च ॥

The forest-fire which destroys the seeds of the Ratan is also [by that means] *the promoter of the growth of another form* [namely, the plantain]. This is found in *Citsukhī* i. 15, as follows:—"यथा च दवदाहस्य वेत्रबीजविनाशकत्वं रूपान्तरजनकत्वं च तथा दोषाणामपि यथार्थज्ञानप्रतिबन्धकत्वमयथार्थज्ञानजनकत्वं च किं न स्यात्." The same idea, with the express mention of the plantain tree, is found under i. 14, and also in the following passage of the *Nyāyavārtikatātparyaṭīkā* page 57:—"दृष्टं च दुष्टानामपि कारणानामौत्सर्गिककार्यप्रतिबन्धेन कार्यान्तरोत्पादकत्वम् । तद्यथा वेत्रबीजानां दावाग्निदग्धानां कदलीप्रकाण्डजनकत्वं भस्मकदुष्टस्य चौदर्यस्य तेजसो बहुतरान्नपानपाचकत्वम्." The same passage is found in *Bhāmatī* page 18, line 7; and, one of the same nature, in *S'ikhāmaṇi*, page 134, line 8; whilst, in *Sarvārthasiddhi* ii. 46 (page 207), Venkaṭa says "दग्धवेत्रबीजस्य रम्भांकुरारम्भकत्वं दृश्यते." See also *Maṇiprabhā* iii. 14 (page 55), and *Nyāyamakaranda*, page 75, line 6.

दूरस्थवनस्पतिन्यायः ॥

The illustration of *distant trees* [*i. e.* of two trees standing apart, but which, owing to their distance from the spectator, seem to be one]. It is contained in the *Laukikanyāyaratnākara* (IO MS. 582, page 219 *a*), but not in the smaller work. Its author most probably derived it from *Citsukhī*, where the following passage is found at the beginning of the second chapter :—" ननु क्षीरनीरयोर्विद्यमानभेदयोरपि स्वरूपग्रहणे भेदग्रहो न दृश्यत इति चेन्नैवं तत्र समानाभिहारलक्षणदोषप्रतिबन्धादेव तदग्रहोपपत्तेः । एतेन दूरस्थवनस्पत्योरपि भेदग्रहप्रसंगः प्रत्युक्तः " ॥ The Muni then quotes *Sānkhyakārikā* vii. "अतिदूरात् &c."; and the same kārikā, with a somewhat similar context, is cited in the Pūrṇaprajna section of *sarvadars'anasangraha.* The simile of the two trees is met with in the much older work *Sankṣepas'ārīraka* (i. 44), namely :—" दूरस्थयोर्ननु वनस्पतिवस्तुनोस्तद्भेदो न दृष्टिविषयोऽवगते च ते नः" ॥ We have it again in the *Pancapādikā* (page 7, line 13).

It is interesting to compare with Īs'varakriṣṇa's causes of *anupalabdhi* those assigned by Patanjali in *Mahābhāṣya* 4. 1. 3 (vol. ii. page 197). He says :—"षड्भिः प्रकारैः सतां भावानामनुपलब्धिर्भवत्यतिसंनिकर्षादतिविप्रकर्षान्मूर्त्यन्तरव्यवधानात्तमसावृतत्वादिन्द्रियदौर्बल्यादतिप्रमादादिति."

देवदत्तशौर्यन्यायः ॥

The figure of *Devadatta's bravery.* Equivalent to Horace's "Cœlum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt." The illustration is used by S'ankara in his bhāṣya on *Brahmasūtra* 3. 3. 10:—"एकस्यामपि शाखायां श्रुता गुणाः श्रुता एव सर्वत्र भवन्ति गुणवतो भेदाभावात् । न हि देवदत्तः शौर्यादिगुणत्वेन स्वदेशे प्रसिद्धो देशान्तरं गतस्तद्देशीयैरविभावितशौर्यादिगुणोऽप्यतद्गुणो भवति । यथा च तत्र परिचयविशेषाद्देशान्तरेऽपि देवदत्तगुणा विभाव्यन्ते" ॥ The देवदत्तशौर्यनिदर्शन is mentioned again in the bhāṣya on the next sūtra. Compare with this the following from *Tantravārtika*, 3. 6. 41 (page 1108) :—"यथैव देवदत्तस्य स्थानोपवेशनगमनशयनाद्यवस्थाभेदेऽपि देवदत्तत्वं

नापैति &c." See, also, *Slokavārtika*, page 780; and compare the following from *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 1. 1 (vārt. 13):—"ननु च भो अभेदका अपि गुणा दृश्यन्ते । तद्यथा । देवदत्तो मुण्ड्यपि जट्यपि शिख्यपि स्वामाख्यां न जहाति." Commenting on this, Kaiyaṭa says:—"मुण्डेन हि कृते चौर्ये कुंतलित्वावस्थायामपि चौरोऽयमिति व्यपदिश्यते."

देवदत्तहन्तृहतन्यायः ॥

The illustration of *the slaying of the murderer of Devadatta.* The point is that the death of the murderer does not bring his victim to life again. It is applied by Raghunātha as follows:—"नन्वज्ञानबाधके ज्ञाने विनष्टे पुनरज्ञानोदयेन बन्धप्रसङ्ग इति शंकायां देवदत्त-हन्तृहतन्यायावतारः । यथा देवदत्तहन्तरि हतेऽपि न देवदत्तस्य जीवनं तथा प्रकृतेऽपि." He probably took it from Nāgojibhaṭṭa's comment on *paribhāṣā* LXIV [उपसंजनिष्यमाणनिमित्तः &c., which see above] where it reads thus:—"अत्र देवदत्तस्य हन्तरि हते देवदत्तस्योन्मज्जनं नेति न्यायस्य विषय एव नास्ति । हते देवदत्त उन्मज्जनं न । देवदत्तहननोद्य-तस्य तु हनने भवत्येवोन्मज्जनम्" ॥ Nāgojī, on the other hand, derived it from the *Mahābhāṣya*, where (in 1. 1. 57, vārtika 4) it appears as "न ह्यन्यस्यासिद्धत्वादन्यस्य प्रादुर्भावो भवति । न हि देवदत्तस्य हन्तरि हते देवदत्तस्य प्रादुर्भावो भवति." So, too, in 6. 1. 86 (vārt. 3). It is quoted in the consolidated form in *Pradīpoddyota* 1. 1. 5 (page 213).

धारावाहिकबुद्धिः ॥

A persistent state of cognition. This is Mr. Arthur Venis' rendering of the expression as it occurs in *Vedāntaparibhāṣā* (The Paṇḍit, vol. iv., page 105), and he elucidates it in a foot-note as follows:—"It may be described as a series of states throughout which the same object is presented in consciousness. Each state of consciousness lasts only for a moment, a *kshaṇa* or unit of appreciable time, and perishes. A second state then succeeds and is lost, and so on." We find the expression (in the plural) in the *Prakaraṇapancikā*, page 127, and as धारावाहिकज्ञानानि on page 40; whilst, on page 56, the author

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न च सर्वत्र तुल्यत्वं स्यात्प्रयोजककर्मणाम् ॥

Acts which impel others to action are not always of the same kind. This is the first line of a verse in Kumārila's *S'loka-vārtika* (page 710), the context of which is as follows:—

"न च सर्वत्र तुल्यत्वं स्यात्प्रयोजककर्मणाम् ।
चलनेन ह्यसिं योद्धा प्रयुंक्ते छेदनं प्रति ॥
सेनापतिस्तु वाचैव भृत्यानां विनियोजकः ।
राजा सन्निधिमात्रेण विनियुंक्ते कदाचन" ॥

A remark of S'ankarāchārya's in his comment on *Mundaka-Upanishad* 3. 1. 1, illustrates this. He says:—"स त्वनश्नन्नन्योऽभिचाकशीति पश्यत्येव केवलम्। दर्शनमात्रेण हि तस्य प्रेरयितृत्वं राजवत्."

नड्वलोदकं पादरोगः ॥

Water in a bed of reeds is disease of the feet. That is, it causes disease in the feet. See under दधित्रपुसं प्रत्यक्षो ज्वरः।

नर्तकन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a dancer*. *One* dancer gives pleasure to *many* spectators, just as one lamp gives light to many persons. It occurs in *Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara* 11. 1. 10 as follows:—

"प्रत्यङ्गिकार्याण्यङ्गानि तन्त्रेणोताङ्गिनो यतः।
एकैकस्योपकारत्वं तस्मात्प्रत्यङ्ग्यनुष्ठितिः॥
विधानवदनुष्ठानं सकृदेवोपकारकम्।
तद्देशकालकर्तॄणामेकत्वान्नर्तकादिवत्" ॥

The last pāda is thus explained:—"यथा बहूनां पुरतो नृत्यन्नर्तकः सर्वेषां सुखं युगपन्निर्वर्तयति तद्वत्"।

Of the same kind, apparently, is the following expression of the *Nyāyavārtika* i. 10 (page 70):—"कृतसंकेतानां वृद्धानामेकस्मिन्नर्तकिभ्रूक्षेपे युगपदनेकप्रत्ययवत्", which is reproduced in the *Nyāyavārtikatātparyaṭīkā*, page 354 (line 9 from bottom) in these words:—"उक्तमेतद् यथा नर्तकीभ्रूलताभङ्गे एकस्मिन्बहूनां प्रतिसन्धानमिति."

नसि प्रोतोष्ट्रन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a camel with a rope fastened in its nostrils.* It is found in verse 78 of *Tattvamuktāvali*:—

> "माया यस्य वशं गता बलवती त्रैलोक्यसंमोहिनी
> विज्ञेयः प्रभुरीश्वरः स भगवानानन्दसच्चिद्घनः ।
> यस्तस्या वशमागतः खलु नसि प्रोतोष्ट्रकल्पः सदा
> ज्ञातव्यः स हि जीव इत्यमनयोरस्त्येव भेदो महान्" ॥

"He under whose control is that mighty illusion which deceives the three worlds, He is to be recognized as the Supreme Lord, the adorable, essentially thought, existence, and joy; but he who is himself always under her control, like a camel drawn by a string through his nostrils, is to be recognized as the individual soul,—vast indeed is the difference between the two." The translation is Prof. Cowell's. The dictionaries give references to three works where the figure is used, but always as नस्योत, and, either in text or comment, applied to a bullock, not to a camel. The passages will be found in *Tait. Saṃhitā* 2. 1. 1. 2, *Vanaparva* xxx. 26, and *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* 6. 3. 12. The second one reads thus:—"ईश्वरस्य वशे तिष्ठन्नान्येषां नात्मनः प्रभुः । मणिः सूत्र इव प्रोतो नस्योत इव गोवृषः" ॥

Compare, too, Māgha xii. 10, with its description of a vain attempt to load a pack-bullock though held by its nose-cord (नस्या).

न हि करकंकणदर्शनायादर्शापेक्षा ॥

One does not need a looking-glass in order to look at a bracelet on the wrist. The nearest approach to this that I have met with is in the *Karpūramanjarī*, page 17, line 2:—"अहवा हत्थकंकणं किं दप्पणेण पेक्खीअदि," which is, in Sanskrit, "अथवा हस्तकंकणं किं दर्पणेन दृश्यते."

न हि काकिन्यां नष्टायां तदन्वेषणं कार्षापणेन क्रियते ॥

If a man has lost a cowrie he does not spend a kārshāpaṇa in the search for it. That would be like expending a sovereign in order to recover a farthing! It occurs in the following portion of S'abara's bhāshya 4. 3. 39:—"न हि कपाले नष्टे तदन्वेषणार्था इष्टिर्युक्ता । न हि काकिन्यां नष्टायां तदन्वेषणं कार्षापणेन क्रियते" ॥

न हि क्वचिदश्रवणमन्यत्र श्रुतं निवारयितुमुत्सहते ॥

A thing's not being heard in one place does not get rid of the fact of its being heard elsewhere. This is applied by S'ankara in *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 4. 1 (page 681) as follows:—"ननु केषुचित्प्रदेशेषु न प्राणानामुत्पत्तिः श्रूयत इत्युक्तं तदयुक्तं प्रदेशान्तरेषु श्रवणात् । न हि क्वचिदश्रवणमन्यत्र श्रुतं निवारयितुमुत्सहते." It is quoted as a nyāya in *Vaiyāsikanyāyamālā* 2. 3. 2 (sūtra 8). Compare with it *S'lokavārtika* iv. 161:—"न क्वचित्संकराभावात्सर्वत्रैव निवर्तते । क्वचिच्च संकरं दृष्ट्वा संकरोऽन्यत्र कल्प्यते," and see Dr. Gangānāth Jhā's rendering of that and the previous verse.

Compare too a saying of Vācaspatimis'ra's on *Yogabhāṣya* ii. 22:—"न हि रूपमन्धेन न दृश्यत इति चक्षुष्मतापि दृश्यमानमभावप्राप्तं भवति."

न हि गोधा सर्पन्ती सर्पणादहिर्भवति ॥

An Iguana creeping along does not on that account become a snake. This is found in *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 1. 23 (4) as follows:— "न खल्वप्यन्यत्प्रकृतमनुवर्तनादन्यद्भवति न हि गोधा सर्पन्ती सर्पणादहिर्भवति । ......यदप्युच्यते न खल्वन्यत्प्रकृतमनुवर्तनादन्यद्भवति न हि गोधा सर्पन्ती सर्पणादहिर्भवति भवेद्द्रव्येष्वेतदेवं स्यात् । शब्दस्तु खलु येन येन विशेषेणाभिसंबध्यते तस्य तस्य विशेषको भवति." The same passage reappears in 1. 3. 12 (5), and in 6. 1. 50.

न हि ग्रामस्थः कदा ग्रामं प्राप्नुयामित्यरण्यस्थ इवाशास्ते ॥

A man who is already in a village does not express a longing to get there, such as a man might who was out in the jungle! This is found in, *Bṛihadāraṇyakabhāṣya* 1. 3. 28, page 87:—"न हि प्राणात्मन्युत्पन्नात्माभिमानस्य तत्प्राप्त्याशंसनं सम्भवति। न हि ग्रामस्थः कदा ग्रामं प्राप्नुयामित्यरण्यस्थ इवाशास्ते। असंनिकृष्टविषये ह्यनात्मन्याशंसनं न तत्स्वात्मनि सम्भवति."

न हि त्रिपुत्रो द्विपुत्र इति कथ्यते ॥

A man who has three sons could not be designated as a man with two sons. Therefore, if an order were given to bring the father of two sons, it would not do to bring one who had three! This nyāya of Raghunāthavarman's, taken from the *Kās'ikāvṛitti* (with the substitution of कथ्यते for व्यपदिश्यते), is based on the words "न हि द्विपुत्र आनीयतामित्युक्ते त्रिपुत्र आनीयते," which form part of Patanjali's comment on Pāṇini's sūtra 6. 4. 96 (छादेर्घेऽद्व्युपसर्गस्य). The meaning of that sūtra is that when the affix घ (*i. e.* the kṛit- affix अ) follows, the root (technically described as छादि) is shortened to छद् when there are *not two* upasargas. So we say प्रच्छद, and दन्तच्छद; but समुपच्छाद because there *are two* upasargas. But would the root vowel be shortened if there were *more than two* upasargas? No; for we say समुपाभिच्छाद. Yet the sūtra seems to make no provision for this. Patanjali comments on it as follows:—"अद्विप्रभृत्युपसर्गस्येति वक्तव्यम्। इहापि यथा स्यात्। समुपाभिच्छाद इति। तत्तर्हि वक्तव्यम्। न वक्तव्यम्। यत्र त्रिप्रभृतयः सन्ति द्वावपि तत्र स्तस्तत्राद्व्युपसर्गस्येत्येव सिद्धम्। न वा एष लोके सम्प्रत्ययः। न हि द्विपुत्र आनीयतामित्युक्ते त्रिपुत्र आनीयते। तस्माददिप्रभृत्युपसर्गस्येति वक्तव्यम्" ॥

Patanjali was fond of this kind of illustration. The following one is employed again and again in various parts of the bhāṣya, and always in connection with the *paribhāṣā* नञिवयुक्तमन्यसदृशाधिकरणे तथा ह्यर्थगतिः। It reads thus:—"अब्राह्मणमानयेत्युक्ते

ब्राह्मणसदृश आनीयते नासौ लोष्टमानीय कृती भवति." It occurs in 3. 1. 12 (vārt. 4); 3. 3. 19; 6. 1. 45; 6. 1. 71 (vārt. 7); 6. 1. 135 (vārt. 12); 6. 3. 34 (vārt. 7); 7. 1. 37 (vārt. 7). Tho words अब्राह्मणमानय appear also in 2. 2. 6. The paribhāṣā just quoted is rendered by Prof. Kielhorn thus :—"(An expression) formed by the addition of the negative नञ् or (of the particle of comparison) इव (to some word or other) denotes something which is different from and yet similar to (what is denoted by the latter), because it is so that (such expressions) are (generally) understood (in ordinary life)." With the paribhāṣā, Nāgojī has also taken the illustration. In Kaiyaṭa's comment on a portion of the bhāṣya under sūtra 1. 1. 57 we find the expression "न हि त्रिपुत्रो द्विपुत्रव्यपदेशं लभते."

न हि नारिकेलद्वीपवासिनोऽप्रसिद्धगोश्रवणात्ककुदादिमदर्थप्रतिपत्तिर्भवति ॥

From hearing the unfamiliar word 'cow', an inhabitant of Cocoanut Island would gain no perception of an object possessed of a hump &c. This sentence is found in the *Nyāya-vārtika* on sūtra 3. 1. 67. Again, in Pras'astapāda's *Vais'esika-bhāṣya*, page 182, we read :—"अनुमानविषयेऽपि नारिकेलद्वीपवासिनः सास्नामात्रदर्शनात्को नु खल्वयं प्राणी स्यादित्यनध्यवसायो भवति." The commentator, S'rīdhara, remarks on this :—"नारिकेलद्वीपे गवामभावात्तत्रत्यो लोकोऽप्रसिद्धगोजातीयः."

With some hesitation I have admitted the above into my collection of 'inferences from familiar instances,' on account of the reference to the unfamiliar Cocoanut Island, and its cow-less condition! The following passage from Professor Beal's translation of Hiuen Thsang's work (Vol. ii. page 252) is supposed to refer to this island :—"The people of this island are small of stature, about three feet high; their bodies are those of men, but they have the beaks of birds; they grow no grain, but live only

on cocoanuts." The editor and translator of Itsing's Record thinks that the island in question is one described by that pilgrim as lying to the north of Sumatra, and therefore probably one of the Nicobar group. See page xxxviii of that work.

Jayanta Bhaṭṭa refers more than once to the ignorance of these islanders. See *Nyāyamanjarī* page 118, line 5; page 121, line 23; and page 391. Also *Tātparyaṭikā*, p. 66. In *Sarvārthasiddhi*, page 561, amongst strange things found in ordinary life, Venkaṭanāth includes "नारिकेलद्वीपवासिनामपक्वान्नेनैव देहधारणम्." It is interesting to note that, according to Pras'astapāda (page 267, line 6), the people of south India were at that time as unacquainted with the *camel* as those islanders were with the cow! Srīdhara says:—"उष्ट्रो दाक्षिणात्यस्यात्यन्ताननुभूताकारत्वादाश्चर्यभूतोऽर्थः" ॥

न हि पद्भ्यां पलायितुं पारयमाणो जानुभ्यां रंहितुमर्हति ॥

It is not likely that a man who could flee on his feet would crawl on his knees. This is a part of S'ankara's argument on *Brahmasūtra* 3. 1. 10:—"तस्मात्कर्मैव शीलोपलक्षितमनुशयभूतं योन्यापत्तौ कारणमिति कार्ष्णाजिनेर्मतम् । न हि कर्मणि संभवति शीलाद्योन्यापत्तिर्युक्ता । न हि पद्भ्यां पलायितुं पारयमाणो जानुभ्यां रंहितुमर्हतीति." "It is, therefore, the opinion of Kārsṇājini that the remainder of works only—which is connoted by the term 'conduct'—is the cause of the soul's entering on new births. For as work may be the cause of new births, it is not proper to assume that conduct is the cause. If a man is able to run away by means of his feet he will surely not creep on his knees." This is Dr. Thibaut's rendering.

न हि पूतं स्याद्गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम् ॥

Even cow's milk would cease to be pure if placed in a vessel made of dogskin. This nyāya of Raghunātha's is found in the following passage of *Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara*, 1. 3. 4 :—

"शाक्योक्ताहिंसनं धर्मो न वा धर्मः श्रुतत्वतः ।
न धर्मो न हि पूतं स्याद्गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम् ॥
ब्रह्मचर्यमहिंसां चापरिग्रहं च सत्यं च यत्नेन रक्षेदिति श्रुतात्रहिंसादिर्धर्मत्वेनोक्तः । स एव धर्मः शाक्येनाप्युक्तः । तस्माच्छाक्यस्मृतिर्धर्मे प्रमाणमिति चेत् । न । स्वरूपेण धर्मस्यापि गोक्षीरन्यायेन शाक्यसंबन्धे सत्यधर्मत्वप्रसङ्गात् । तदीयग्रन्थेनाहिंसादिर्नावगन्तव्यः । तस्मान्न सा स्मृतिर्धर्मे प्रमाणम्" ॥

Mādhava, no doubt, took it from Kumārila's vārtika on sūtra 7 of the same adhikaraṇa, where he speaks of the moral teaching of S'ākyas and others as "श्वदृतिनिक्षिप्तक्षीरवदनुपयोग्यविस्रंभणीयं च." The simile in this form is found, too, in Yāmunācārya's *Āgamaprāmāṇya*, page 11 line 8, in a context of the same import. Colebrooke's excellent summary of the teaching of this part of the Mīmāṃsādars'ana, given in his *Essays* (i. 337), may be usefully quoted here:—"Besides the evidence of precept from an extant revelation or recorded hearing (*s'ruti*) of it, another source of evidence is founded on the recollections (*smṛiti*) of ancient sages. They possess authority as grounded on the Veda, being composed by holy personages conversant with its contents...The *S'ākyas* (or *Bauddhas*) and *Jainas* (or *Ārhatas*), as Kumārila acknowledges, are considered to be Kshatriyas. It is not to be concluded, he says, that their *recollections* were founded upon a Veda which is now lost. There can be no inference of a foundation in *revelation* for unauthentic recollections of persons who deny its authenticity. Even when they do concur with it, as recommending charitable gifts and enjoining veracity, chastity, and innocence, the books of the S'ākyas are of no authority for the virtues which they inculcate. Duties are not taken from them: the association would suggest a surmise of vice, tainting what else is virtuous." Raghunātha uses the nyāya as a warning to a *guru* to be careful in the selection of his disciples; for असत्पात्रे सदुपदेशोऽप्यपवित्रतां याति. On this point see *Vishṇu-smṛiti* xxix. 9, and Manu ii. 114.

न हि भिक्षुको भिक्षुकान्तरं याचितुमर्हति सत्यन्यस्मिन्नभिक्षुके ॥

A beggar ought not to ask alms of another beggar, so long as there is any one [to beg from] *who is not a beggar!* The saying appears in this form in *Śāstradīpikā* 8. 3. 5: but Śabara, in the same adhikaraṇa (sūtra 11), puts it thus:—"न च भिक्षुका भिक्षुकाद्याकांक्षन्ति सत्यन्यस्मिन्प्रसवत्सनर्थेऽभिक्षुके." See, also, the *Nyāyamālāvistara* on the same portion. The following, from *Ivanhoe* (Chap. xi), runs parallel with the nyāya:—"He is too like ourselves for us to make booty of him, since *dogs should not worry dogs where wolves and foxes are to be found.*"

न हि भूमावम्भोरुहं सदिति दुष्टाक्षस्यापि नभसि तदवभासते ॥

Not even to a man whose sight is defective does a lotus on the ground appear to be in the sky! It appears in *Citsukhī* i. 17 (Paṇḍit, vol. iv, page 594):—"न च देशान्तरे सत्वादत्रान्तरवाच्च ख्यातिबाधयोरन्यथाप्युपपत्तिः । अन्यत्र सत्ताया इह प्रतीत्यहेतुत्वात् । न हि भूमावम्भोरुहं सदिति दुष्टाक्षस्यापि नभसि तदवभासते."

न हि यद्देवदत्तस्य युध्यमानस्य स्थानमवगतं तदेव भुञ्जानस्यापि भवति ॥

The position occupied by Devadatta when eating is not that which he occupies when fighting! The force of this *dṛṣṭānta* is best seen from the *dārṣṭāntika* in *Tantravārttika*, p. 575:—

"एकत्वेऽपि हि शब्दस्य शक्तिभेदः प्रयोजने ।
तत्र कार्यान्तरस्थानं न स्यात्कार्यान्तरेष्वपि ॥

न ह्यर्थैकत्वेन यस्मिंश्चित्कार्ये स्थानं दृष्टमर्थं तदेवान्यत्रापीति गम्यते यतः । न हि यद्देवदत्तस्य युध्यमानस्य स्थानमवगतं तदेव भुञ्जानस्यापि भवतीति गम्यते । कार्यप्रयुक्ता हि स्थानविशेषाद्यो न स्वरूपप्रयुक्ताः" ॥

न हि विधिशतेनापि तथा पुरुषः प्रवर्तते यथा लोभेन ॥

Not even a hundred injunctions could move a man to action as readily as the desire for gain does. This is found in *Tantravārtika* 3. 4. 34 (page 999):—

"ऋत्विग्भ्यो दक्षिणां दद्यादिति दानं विधीयते ।
लोभादेवार्जनाज्ज्ञात्वाप्राप्तस्तेषां प्रतिग्रहः ॥

न हि दद्यादित्यस्य प्रतिगृह्णीयादित्ययमर्थो भवति । भवेदपि सामर्थ्याद्यदि तदाक्षेपमन्तरेण दानविधिर्नोपपद्यते । स तु लोभप्राप्तप्रतिग्रहबलेनोपपद्यमानो न शक्नोत्याक्षेप्तुम् । न हि विधिशतेनापि तथा पुरुषः प्रवर्तते यथा लोभेन" ॥
Jayanta Bhaṭṭa (on page 361) puts the matter quaintly thus:—

" चपेटापरिहाराय मोदकप्राप्तयेऽपि वा ।
प्रवर्तते बटुर्नासौ जुहुधीति नियोगतः" ॥

Compare *Nyāyakaṇikā*, page 407:—"न च विधिमात्रमपि प्रवृत्तिहेतुः । अनिच्छतो विधीनां शतेनाप्यप्रवृत्तेः" ॥ See, too, verses 1040 and 1041 of *Sambandhavārtika*, and *Anubhūtiprakās'a* xiii. 277.

But many centuries before any of these worthies the same view had been expressed by Patanjali in *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 3 72 :—" क्रियाफलं कर्तारमभिप्रैति । याजका यजन्ति गा लप्स्यामह इति । कर्मकराः कुर्वन्ति पादिकमहर्लप्स्यामह इति." See another quotation from the same source under the nyāya " प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य &c."

न हि सर्वः सर्वं जानाति ॥

Everybody does not know everything. Near the end of the *Laukikanyāyasangraha* Raghunātha describes his effort in the following verse:—

" व्याख्यातं न्यायवृन्दं निजमतिमनतिक्रम्य यावन्मयास्य
पारं प्राप्तुं तु शक्तो न हि भवति गुरुः कः पुनर्मादृशो ना ।
सर्वः सर्वं न वेत्ति प्रथितमिदमतो नास्ति मेऽत्रापराधः
शिष्टा ज्ञेयाः स्वयं वै सुविमलमतिभिः सम्यगाराधितार्यैः" ॥

He then connects various nyāyas with the pādas of the

above; namely, यावत्तैलं तावद्व्याख्यानम् and यावत्स्नाता तावत्पुण्यम् with the first pāda, and, the maxim which we are now considering, with the third. I think the second of these should read यावत्स्नानं. In the larger work the reading is यावत्स्नातं. Our present nyāya is found in *Upamitibhavaprapancā Kathā*, page 501, as follows:—"विमर्शः प्राह नैवात्र कोपः कार्यस्त्वया यतः । सर्वः सर्वं न जानीते सिद्धमेतज्जगत्त्रये" ॥ On the other hand, we have the following query in *Ātmatattvaviveka*, page 94:—"तथापि चानुभवकल्पनायां सर्वः सर्वदा सर्वं जानाति न तु निश्चिनोतीति किं न स्यात्."

न हि स्वतोऽसती शक्तिः कर्तुमन्येन शक्यते ॥

If a power is not of itself present [in a person or thing], *it cannot be supplied by another.* In *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 1. 24 we have part of a discussion as to Brahman's ability to produce the world without extraneous aid. It is urged that he has this power in himself, just as the power to produce curds resides in milk. The objection is then raised that since curds are not produced without the action of heat, milk is not independent of other agencies, and so the argument breaks down. The reply is as follows:—"यदि स्वयं दधिभावशीलता न स्यान्नैवौष्ण्यादिनापि बलाद्दधिभावमापद्येत । न हि वायुराकाशो वौष्ण्यादिना बलाद्दधिभावमापद्यते । साधनसामग्र्या च तस्य पूर्णता संपाद्यते." On this last clause Ānandagiri says:—"साधनेति । न हि स्वतोऽसती शक्तिः कर्तुमन्येन शक्यत इति न्यायाद्घनानंद क्षीरादिशक्तिः साधनसामग्र्योपपादित इत्यर्थः." The nyāya is taken from *S'lokavārtika* ii. 47 (page 59), of which verse it forms the second line. The first line is "स्वतः सर्वप्रमाणानां प्रामाण्यमिति गम्यताम्." Dr. Gangānāth Jhā's rendering of the verse is as follows:—"You must understand that authoritativeness is inherent in all means of right notion. For a faculty, by itself non-existing, cannot possibly be brought into existence by any other agency." The whole verse is quoted in *Nyāyakandalī*, page 168, and in *Nyāyamañjarī*, page 167. Compare with the above maxim the following from *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 2. 29:—"न हि यो यस्य स्वतो धर्मो न संभवति सोऽन्यस्य साधर्म्यात्तस्य संभविष्यति."

न ह्यन्धस्याज्यावेक्षणोपेते कर्मण्यधिकारोऽस्ति ॥

A blind man is not qualified for work involving the examination of butter. This is found in *Vaiyāsikanyāyamālā* 3. 4. 2 (sūtras 18-20), where it is followed by "नापि पङ्गोर्विष्णुक्रमाद्युपेते कर्मण्यधिकारः." It was doubtless taken from *Tantravārtika* .1 4. 24 (page 332), where we read :—नन्वनेनैव न्यायेन यथा शक्नुयादिति वाक्यशेषादन्धादीनामाज्यावेक्षणादिरहितः कर्माधिकारः स्यात्." This sūtra 24 is Jaimini's sūtra 30, under which we have S'abara's "आख्यातशब्दानामर्थं ब्रुवतां शक्तिः सहकारिणी" which see above.

न ह्यन्यस्य वितथभावेऽन्यस्य वैतथ्यं भवितुमर्हति ॥

The falseness of one person does not prove somebody else to be false. This is from S'abara 1. 1. 2 (page 5, line 6):—"ननु-सामान्यतोदृष्टं पौरुषेयं वचनं वितथमुपलभ्य वचनसाम्यादिदमपि वितथमवगम्यते। न अन्यत्वात्। न ह्यन्यस्य वितथभावेऽन्यस्य वैतथ्यं भवितुमर्हति। अन्यत्वादेव। न हि देवदत्तस्य श्यामत्वे यज्ञदत्तस्यापि श्यामत्वं भवितुमर्हति"॥ See the same in verse in *S'lokavārtika*, page 100; on which Pārthasārathi says:—"न ह्यनाप्तवाक्यस्य वैतथ्ये सत्याप्तवाक्यस्यापि वैतथ्यम्." That Kumārila, however, had a poor opinion of human veracity in general, is shown from the following verse on page 88:—"सर्वदा चापि पुरुषाः प्रायेणानृतवादिनः। यथाद्यत्वे न विस्रंभस्तथातीतार्थकीर्तने." Again, on page 178:—"न च पुंवचनं सर्वं सत्यत्वेनावगम्यते। वागिह श्रूयते यस्मात्प्रायादनृतवादिनी." Compare with this nyāya "न हि खदिरगोचरे परशौ पलाशे द्वैधीभावो भवति," and "अन्यवेश्मस्थिताद्धूमान्न वेश्मान्तरमग्निमत्."

न ह्येष स्थाणोरपराधो यदेनमन्धो न पश्यति ॥

It is not the fault of the post that a blind man cannot see it. Vācaspatimis'ra quotes this on page 87 of his *Tātparyaṭīkā*, prefacing it with the words "यथाहुर्निरुक्तकाराः." It will be found on page 112 of the second volume of the *Nirukta*. We meet with it again in the opening sentence of *Kusumāñjali* v.:—"नन्वीश्वरे प्रमाणोपपत्तौ सत्यां सर्वमेतदेवं स्यात्तदेव तु न पश्याम इति चेत्। न ह्येष स्थाणोरपराधो यदेनमन्धो न पश्यति."

निरामयस्य किमायुर्वेदविदा ॥

What need has a healthy man of one skilled in the science of medicine? "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." In the *Prabandhacintāmaṇi* (pages 106-7) there is a story about the poet Bāṇa and his brother-in-law the poet Mayūra, who were favourites of the King Bhoja. The former, owing to the curse pronounced by his sister (the wife of the latter), was attacked by leprosy; but being healed by the intervention of the Sun, he appeared at court—to quote from Mr. Tawney's translation—"with his body anointed with golden sandal-wood, and clothed in a magnificent white garment. When the king saw the healthy condition of his body, Mayūra represented that it was all due to the favour of the Sun-god. Then Bāṇa pierced him in a vital spot with an arrow-like speech. 'If the propitiating of a god is an easy matter then do you also display some wonderful performance in this line." Mayūra replied as follows:— "निरामयस्य किमायुर्वेदविदा तथापि तव वचः सत्यापयितुं निजपादौ पाणी च छुर्या विदार्य त्वया षष्टे काव्ये सूर्यः परितोपितोऽहं तु पूर्वस्य काव्यस्य षष्टेऽक्षरे भवानीं परितोषयामीति प्रतिश्रुत्य सुखासनमासीनश्चण्डिकाप्रासाद-पश्चाद्भागे निविष्टो 'मा भांक्षीर्विभ्रमम्' इति षष्टेऽक्षरे प्रत्यक्षीकृतचण्डिकाप्रसा-दात्प्रत्यग्रप्रथमानवपुःपल्लवः स्वसंमुखं च तत्प्रसादमालोक्याभिमुखागतैर्नृपति-प्रमुखराजलोकैः कृतजयजयारवो महता महेन पुरं प्राविक्षत्."

As pointed out by Mr. Tawney in a footnote, the poem here ascribed to Mayūra is the *Caṇḍīśataka* of which Bāṇa was the author. It was published in the Kāvyamālā for 1887, and the first verse commences thus:—

> "मा भांक्षीर्विभ्रमं भ्रूरधर विधुरता केयमास्यास्य रागं
> पाणे प्राण्येव नायं कलयसि कलहश्रद्धया किं त्रिशूलम्"।

—

पञ्जरमुक्तपक्षिन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a bird let loose from its cage.* Used to illustrate the upward flight of the soul when released from the body. It occurs in *Vedāntakalpataruparimala*, page 443, as follows:—"ऊर्ध्वगमनं जीवस्य स्वभावः । देहे स्थितिस्तत्प्रतिबन्धककर्माधीनेति मतमाश्रित्योक्तम् । केचित्तु चिरकालशरीरावस्थितप्रयुक्तबन्धमुक्तावूर्ध्वगमनं मन्यन्ते । ते खल्वेवमाहुः । बन्धमुक्तस्योर्ध्वगमनं दृष्टं यथा पञ्जरमुक्तशुकस्य यथा वा वारिनिर्भिन्नपरिणतैरण्डबीजस्य यथा वा दृढपंकलिप्तजलनिमज्जनप्रक्षीणपंकलेपशुष्कालाबूफलस्य." It will be noticed that there are three illustrations in the last clause,—the third being really the जलतुंबिकान्याय, which see above.

पदार्थानुसमयन्यायः ॥

Sir M. Monier-Williams defines it thus:—"The performance of one ritual act for all objects in orderly succession before performing another act for all objects in the same order." When it is not a matter of sacrificial ritual, but merely of the bestowal of gifts, the definition given by Captain Molesworth is more suitable; namely—"The order or method (when a set or number of things is to be given to each individual of a multitude) of giving first one article of the set to each person all round; going round again with another article; and again with a third; and thus, until all the articles composing the set shall have been received by each person." The nyāya summarizes the teaching of Jaimini 5. 2. 1, 2. See काण्डानुसमयन्याय, and Karkācārya on Kātyāyana's *S'rautasūtra* i. 114.

परतन्त्रं बहिर्मनः ॥

As to externals mind is dependent on others. This oft-quoted nyāya would seem to have originated with Maṇḍanamis'ra. It is found in the following verse of his *Vidhiviveka*, page 114:—

"हेत्वभावे फलाभावात्प्रमाणेऽसति न प्रमा ।
चक्षुराद्युक्तविषयं परतन्त्रं बहिर्मनः " ॥

Students of the *Sarvadarśanasaṅgraha* will remember that the second line is quoted (without mention of its source) in the first chapter of that work, and Prof. Cowell translated it thus—"The eye &c. have their objects as described, but mind externally is dependent on the others." The dependence of *manas* is pointed out in three other passages of *Vidhiviveka*, on pages 120, 161, and 178. The nyāya is found in *Citsukhī* i. 12 (The Paṇḍit, vol. iv, page 513) in the words "न च मनसो बहिर्थैः सम्बन्धः परतन्त्रं बहिर्मन इति न्यायात्." It is employed also by the author of *Vidyāsāgarī on Khaṇḍanakhaṇḍakhādya*, page 307 :—" रजतज्ञानस्यैन्द्रियकत्वादौ वक्तव्यः किंतन्मानसमुत बहिरक्षजम् । नाद्यो मनसो बहिरर्थेऽस्वातन्त्र्यादेतच्च तत्त्वविवेके सर्वज्ञत्वपगमप्रस्तावे मण्डनमिश्रैरभिहितम्." He then cites the verse "हेत्वभावे &c." Is this *Tattvaviveka* identical with Maṇḍana's *Vidhiviveka*, or is it the name given to a section of it ?

परस्परविरोधे हि न प्रकारान्तरस्थितिः ॥

This is the first line of *Kusumāñjali* iii. 8, the second being " नैकतापि विरुद्धानामुक्तिमात्रविरोधतः " ॥ The following is Professor Cowell's translation of the verse and of a portion of Haridāsa's explanatory comment:—" In the case of contradictories, there can be no middle course ; nor can you assume the two contradictories to be identical, because the fact of their contradiction is directly asserted." " 'There can be no middle course,' *i. e.* you cannot make some third supposition different from either, from the very fact that they *are* contradictories [and therefore the one or the other must be true]; nor can you assume them to be identical." Raghunātha's explanation of the first line, in his larger work, coincides with this. He says :— "न प्रकारान्तरस्य ताभ्यामन्यस्य प्रकारस्य स्थितिः किन्तु तदन्यतरस्येत्यर्थः" ॥

The nyāya is quoted in the vritti on *Tattvamuktākalāpa* iii. 48, and in the last sentence of *Khaṇḍanakhaṇḍakhādya* iii (page 561); and the whole verse in the commentary on Udayana's *Lakṣaṇāvali*, page 47, and in the second chapter of *Sarvadars'anasangraha*. In *Tattvadīpana*, page 234, line 13, it appears in a somewhat modified form, namely, "परस्परप्रतिस्पर्धिनोरन्यतरनिषेधेऽन्यतरव्यवस्थेति न्यायात्."

पर्जन्यवत् ॥

Like the rain [which falls on all places alike]. It is found in the following passage of *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 2. 9 and 6. 1. 127:— "कृतकारि खल्वपि शास्त्रं पर्जन्यवत् । तद्यथा । पर्जन्यो यावदूनं पूर्णं च सर्वमभिवर्षति" । This is quoted by Nāgojībhaṭṭa under paribhāṣā cxi—पर्जन्यवल्लक्षणप्रवृत्तिः," which Professor Kielhorn translates thus:—"The rules of grammar are like the rain [in this that they are] applied [both where they produce a change and where they do not; just as the rain falls upon that which already is full of water as well as upon that which is empty]."

There is another example of this in the Pāṇini chapter of *Sarvadars'anasangraha*:—"प्रकृत्यादिविभागकल्पनावत्सु लक्ष्येषु सामान्यविशेषरूपाणां लक्षणानां पर्जन्यवत्सकृदेव प्रवृत्तौ बहूनां शब्दानामनुशासनोपलंभाच्च." "And again, since general and special rules apply at once to many examples, when these are divided into the artificial parts called roots &c., (just as one cloud rains over many spots of ground), in this way we can easily comprehend an exposition of many words." The translation is Prof. Cowell's. We meet with it again in a most interesting passage of *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 3. 42, where S'ankara tells us that just as the rain causes the production of barley, rice, shrubs, &c., by its action on the seeds, so God, making use of men's previous works, impels them to either good or evil! There can be little doubt that the mischievous saying, "कर्ता आणि करविता ईश्वर आहे," current among the Marāṭhās, was derived from this source.

"यत्र त्वसदृशादेव कल्पयित्वोपजायते ।
सादृश्यप्रत्ययस्तत्र तदाभासत्वकल्पना ॥ ४० ॥
बाधकप्रत्ययाच्चैषा सादृश्याभासता मता ।
यथा पलालकूटस्य सादृश्यं कुञ्जरादिना ॥ ४१ ॥
समीपस्थोऽपि जानाति सादृश्यं नेति तत्र हि
न बाध्यते समीपादौ यत्तु सादृश्यमेव तत्" ॥ ॥४२ ॥

Prof. Gangānāth Jhā renders the passage thus:—

"40. In a case where a notion of similarity is brought about by means of objects that are not really similar, we have only a (false) semblance of similarity.

41—42. This is said to be a false semblance of similarity, because it is subsequently set aside by an idea to the contrary, *e. g.* the similarity of an elephant in a stack of hay; in which case when one is sufficiently near the stack, he realizes that there is no real similarity between the stack and the elephant. That notion of similarity which is not set aside even on close proximity to the object, is a case of real similarity." Compare the दूरस्थवनस्पतिन्याय.

पश्यस्यद्रौ ज्वलदग्निं न पुनः पादयोरधः ॥

Thou seest the fire burning on the mountain, but not that which is under thy very feet! "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eye?" The above is the first line of Hemacandra's *Parisiṣṭaparvan* i. 382, the second line being "यत्परं शिक्षयस्येवं न स्वं शिक्षयसि स्वयम्." The next verse continues the rebuke:—"का हि पुंगणना तेषां येऽन्यशिक्षाविचक्षणाः । ये स्वं शिक्षयितुं दक्षास्तेषां पुंगणना नृणाम्." The teaching here is akin to that of the भूलिङ्गन्याय, namely "Practise what you preach."

पाटनमन्तरेण विषव्रणानां नोपशान्तिः ॥

Poisoned wounds will not heal without the use of the lancet. This is found in *Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara* 3. 8. 4, as follows:—"न हि दुःखरूपं तपो विना दुःखप्रदं पापं नश्यति । यथा लोके पाटनमन्तरेण विपव्रणानां नोपशांतिः" ॥ This is, perhaps, the source of Raghunâtha's व्रणं शिशमयिपोः शस्त्रग्रहणन्यायः which he makes use of thus:—"निरन्तरं दुःखमयसंसारपरिवृत्तिभ्रान्तानां जीवानां कंचित्कालं विक्षेपविगमसमुल्लसदात्मानन्दानुभवेन विश्रान्तिं संपादयितुकामस्य तस्य संहाराय तमोग्रहणस्य दुश्चिकित्स्यव्रणपीडितानां व्रणं शिशमयिपोः शस्त्रग्रहणन्यायेन

'निदानज्ञस्य भिपजो रुग्णहिंसां प्रयुञ्जतः ।
न किंचिदपि नैर्घृण्यं घृणैवात्र प्रयोजिका' ॥

इति शिवपुराणे व्याख्यातेन निरतिशयकरुणाम्बुधित्वलिङ्गात्" ॥ To understand this somewhat involved sentence, it is necessary to bear in mind that संपादयितुकामस्य refers to S'iva, whose benevolent intentions towards humanity are the subject of the immediate context. Contrast with the above the following saying of Sures'vara's (in *Bṛihadāraṇyakavārtika* 4. 3. 176), "न दाहज्वरनुत्त्यर्थमग्निना स्यान्द्रिपक्क्रिया."

पाठक्रमन्यायः ॥

The law of *textual sequence.* It forms the subject of Jaimini 5. 1. 4—7. According to the Mīmāṁsā, there are six kinds of sequence ; namely, (1) *S'rutikrama,* or 'direct sequence,' which is treated of in the first sūtra of this chapter. It is known as the श्रुतिबलीयस्त्वन्याय, and is regarded as the strongest of the six. Then (2) *Arthakrama,* or 'logical sequence,' which is discussed in sūtra 2, and in which the sequence is determined by the sense rather than by the order of the text. For example, take the sentence "अग्निहोत्रं जुहोत्योदनं पचति," where the boiling of the rice must necessarily precede the offering of the agnihotra, although the former is mentioned first. Again when we read "जाते वरं ददाति, जातमञ्जलिना गृह्णाति, जातमभि-

प्राप्णिति," the logical sequence, as S'abara shows, is in the reverse order of the textual. Then comes (3) *Pāṭhakrama*, as above, which S'abara illustrates by the following Vedic passage:— "समिधो यजति तनूनपातं यजति इडो यजति बर्हिर्यजति स्वाहाकारं यजति इति." To quote Kunte:—"These are what are called the five Prayāja oblations; and the sequence in which these texts occur shows the order in which they are to be offered. This is the application of what is called Pāṭhakrama, or textual sequence." Under the राजपुरप्रवेशन्याय in the Second Handful, will be found a passage from *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 1. 58 (vārt. 1) which furnishes a good example of the supersession of this kind of sequence by अर्थक्रम. The next is (4) *Pravṛittikrama*, which forms the subject of sūtras 8–12. Kunte calls it 'practical sequence.' "In a series of acts, to be performed upon a series of objects, a beginning is made from some one object; then, in performing all the acts, the same object is acted upon first. This sequence is called Pravṛittikrama, which signifies sequence determined by the conduct of the individual." It is known as the प्रावर्तिकक्रमन्याय. The remaining two varieties are the स्थानक्रम and मुख्यक्रम.

Kunte's notes on this portion are well worth a reference; and much help, too, is to be had from Dr. Thibaut's translation of the *Arthasangraha*, where (on pages 11–15) the six forms of *krama* are explained under प्रयोगविधि.

The use of these technical terms is not confined to the Mīmāṁsakas, but is very common amongst writers on Vedānta also. Four of the above varieties of *krama* are mentioned in *Bhāmatī* 1. 1. 1, pages 47–49, beginning with the words "मा भूदग्निहोत्रयवागूपाकवदार्थः क्रमः &c.," and enlarged upon in *Vedāntakalpataru*, pages 32–34; then, in *Bhāmatī* 4. 3. 6, we read "पाठक्रमादर्थक्रमो बलवानिति यथार्थक्रमं पठ्यन्ते सूत्राणि," and so sūtra 12 is next explained, and afterwards sūtra 7. For the *pāṭhakrama* only, see Ānandagiri on *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 3. 15 (page 620).

पुरस्तादपवादा अनन्तरान्विधीन्बाधन्ते नोत्तरान् ॥

This grammatical nyāya is *paribhāṣā* LIX in Nāgojibhaṭṭa's treatise, and is taken from *Mahābhāṣya* 6. 1. 89 (under vārtika 2). Professor Kielhorn translates as follows:—"*Apavādas* that precede [the rules which teach operations that have to be superseded by the Apavāda-operations] supersede only those rules that stand nearest to them, not the subsequent rules." It is found also in Patanjali 1. 1. 28; 3. 2. 1 (6), 3. 3. 95; 3. 4. 85; 4. 1. 55 (4); 4. 3. 132 (6); 4. 3. 156 (7); 6. 1. 102 (6); 6. 4 163 (2); and 8. 3. 112. In not one of these examples, however, do the words "नोत्तरान्" appear.

पूर्वं ह्यपवादा अभिनिविशन्ते पश्चादुत्सर्गाः ॥

Special rules are taken into consideration first, and afterwards general rules. "The meaning is this that he who is guided solely by the rules (of grammar) first looks about to find out where the *Apavāda* applies, and having thus ascertained that a particular form does not fall under that (Apavāda), he employs for its formation the general rule." See Dr. Kielhorn's translation of Nāgojī's *paribhāṣā* 62. It is found in *Mahābhāṣya* 2. 4. 85 (vārt. 11); 3. 1. 3 (vārt. 10); 3. 2. 124 (vārt. 10); 4. 1. 89 (vārt. 2); 6. 1. 5 (vārt. 2); 6. 1. 161 and 186.

प्रकल्प्य वापवादविषयं तत उत्सर्गोऽभिनिविशते ॥

This is another of Raghunātha's samples of grammatical rules and is closely connected with पूर्वं ह्यपवादाः &c., to which it forms an alternative. Dr. Kielhorn's translation of it, in the *Paribhāṣendus'ekhara*, is as follows:—"Or (we may say that) first all forms which fall under the *Apavāda* are set aside, and that subsequently the general rule is employed (in the formation of the remaining forms)." It is found in *Mahābhāṣya* 2. 4. 85 (vārt. 11); 3. 1. 3. (vārt. 10); 3. 2. 124 (vārt. 10); 6. 1. 5. (vārt. 2); 6. 1. 161; and 6. 1. 186. In each case it is immediately preceded by the paribhāṣā पूर्वं ह्यपवादाः &c., the latter standing alone only in 4. 1. 89 (vārt. 2.).

प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ प्रत्ययार्थं सह ब्रूतः ॥

The base and the suffix jointly convey the meaning which is understood [from the word]. This is found in Patanjali 3. 1. 67, vārtika 2, and the rendering is that which was given me (in 1903) by my learned friend Dr. Kielhorn, who also explained that प्रत्ययार्थं is equivalent to प्रतीयमानार्थं. This seems to be the only reasonable explanation of the term. The nyāya is used in the above form by S'abara on Jaimini 3. 4. 13 (page 320), and 10. 8. 24 (page 677), and appears also in *Tantravartika* 3. 1. 12 (page 686). It is quoted, however, with a slight addition in *Vivaraṇaprameyasangraha*, page 4, line 14, where it becomes "प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ प्रत्ययार्थं सह ब्रूतः प्राधान्येनेति न्यायेन", and (in *Indian Thought* for January 1907, page 51) it is rendered by Dr. Thibaut, "According to the principle 'that the root and the affix of a verb conjointly signify *principally* what the affix denotes',"—a rendering which differs materially from that given above. In this altered form it is found again in the Rāmānuja section of *Sarvadars'anasangraha*, where Mr. Gough gives as its English equivalent "The base and the suffix convey the meaning conjointly, and of these the meaning of the suffix takes the lead." This would seem to be based on an expression of Mādhava's in *Nyāyamālāvistara* 3. 4. 8, namely, "प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ प्रत्ययार्थं सह ब्रूतस्तयोस्तु प्रत्ययः प्राधान्येनेति शाब्दिकैरुद्घोषणात्." To say that whilst the root and the suffix unitedly convey the meaning, the latter is the more important factor, is a very different thing from asserting that the two parts together convey the meaning of one of them! Jayanta Bhaṭṭa, on page 403 of the *Nyāyamanjarī*, says truly, "प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ परस्परापेक्षमर्थमभिदधाते न च प्रकृत्या प्रत्ययार्थोऽभिधीयते नियोगस्य धातुवाच्यत्वान्न च प्रत्ययेन प्रकृत्यर्थोऽभिधीयते यागादेः लिङ्वाच्यत्वानुपपत्तेः । न च तौ पृथक्पृथक् स्वकार्यं कुरुतः" ॥

One more example of the nyāya may be adduced from *Tantravārtika* 2. 1. 1 (page 348), with Prof. Gangānāth Jhā's

translation :—"शास्त्रे तु सर्वत्र प्रत्ययार्थो भावनेति व्यवहारः । तत्रायमभिप्रायः ।

प्रत्ययार्थं सह ब्रूतः प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ सदा ।
प्राधान्याद्भावना तेन प्रत्ययार्थोऽवधार्यते" ॥

"In the Mīmāṃsā S'āstra, however, the Bhāvanā is always held to be signified by the affix. The sense of this theory may be thus briefly explained. The sense of the affix is always expressed by the root and affix taken together; and as the Bhāvanā is the most important factor in this joint signification, it is held to be signified by the affix."

The word भावना means 'a creative energy,' or 'productive energy', or 'tendency to realize something'. So Dr. Thibaut. In the *Arthasangraha* (page 2) it is defined as "भवितुर्भवनानुकूलो भावयितुर्व्यापारविशेषः", "the particular activity of some productive agent (*bhāvayitṛi*) which tends to bring about the existence of something which is going to be (*bhavitṛi*); which is capable of future existence" (Trans p. 3). It is further declared to be twofold, as शाब्दी and आर्थी. For the meaning of these, see, specially, Professor Cowell's translation of the Jaimini section of *Sarvadars'anasangraha*, page 182.

प्रतिनिधिन्यायः ॥

The rule as to *the substitution* [of one material for another, in a sacrifice]. This subject is dealt with in Jaimini 6. 3. 13–17, the five sūtras being styled "नित्यकर्मणोऽनित्यप्रारब्धकर्मणश्च प्रतिनिधिना समापनाधिकरणम्." Other aspects of प्रतिनिधान are discussed in all the subsequent sūtras of the pāda. Kunte's summary of the teaching of this pāda is well worth reading.

The nyāya occurs in the following passage of S'ankara's bhāṣya on *Brahmasūtra* 3. 3. 40, and I append Dr. Thibaut's translation:—"भोजनलोपेऽप्यद्भिर्वान्येन वा द्रव्येणाविरुद्धेन प्रतिनिधान-

न्यायेन प्राणाग्निहोत्रस्यानुष्ठानमिति." "Even in the case of the omission of eating, the agnihotra offered to the Prāṇas has to be performed by means of water or some other not altogether unsuitable material, according to the Mīmāṁsā principle that in the absence of the prescribed material some other suitable material may be substituted." It must not, however, be supposed that the choice of the "suitable material" was left to the sacrificer; the substitute was as rigidly prescribed as that for which it might be substituted. For instance, the juice of the Pūtika plant was the only allowable substitute for that of the Soma plant, and Nīvāra for rice. Rāmānuja mentions both in *S'rībhāṣya*, page 508, and Patanjali speaks of one, in his discussion of आदेश, in *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 1. 56 (vārt. 13). The passages from the two authors stand thus:—"सोमाभावे च पूतीकग्रहणं श्रुतिचोदितं सोमावयवसद्भावादिति न्यायविदो विदुः । व्रीह्यभावे च नीवारग्रहणं व्रीहिभावतः" ॥ (R)

"वेदेऽपि सोमस्य स्थाने पूतीकतृणान्यभिषुणुयादित्युच्यते" ॥ (P)

प्रति प्रधानं गुण आवर्तनीयः ॥

A subordinate act is to be repeated in the case of each principle thing. The nyāya in this form is found in *Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara* 3. 1. 7, and in the *Mīmāṃsāparibhāṣā*, page 36, in connection with what is termed the ग्रहैकत्वन्याय which is based on the Vedic injunction "दशापवित्रेण ग्रहं संमार्ष्टि." Mādhava says:—"ग्रहमिति द्वितीयया ग्रहस्योद्देश्यतया प्रयोजनवत्तया च प्राधान्यं गम्यते । ग्रहं प्रति गुणः संमार्गः । प्रतिप्रधानं च गुण आवर्तनीय इति न्यायेन यावन्तो ग्रहाः सन्ति ते संमार्जनीयाः" ॥ In *Jaiminīyasūtravṛitti* the nyāya is quoted as "प्रतिप्रधानमङ्गावृत्तिः". Prof. Gangānātha's rendering (on page xxx iii of the Introduction to his translation of *S'lokavārtika*) is, "with regard to each Primary, the Secondary is to be repeated". See the ग्रहैकत्वन्याय in connection with this.

प्रत्यक्षे किमनुमानम् ॥

When there is sense-perception, what need is there of inference? So Raghunātha; but I have nowhere met with the saying in this form. It is a well-known principle however. Kumārila says in *Tantravārtika*, page 87:—"चेद्वाक्यानुमानं हि तावदेव प्रवर्तते । तदर्थविषयं यावत्प्रत्यक्षं नोपलभ्यते ॥ प्रत्यक्षे श्रूयमाणे तु न विधेतानुमानिकम् । न हि हस्तिनि दृष्टेऽपि तत्पदेनानुमिष्यते" ॥ Amalānanda, too, in *Vedāntakalpataru*, page 368:—"प्रत्यक्षे च यागविधावानुमानिकविधिकल्पनाऽनुपपन्ना".

In S'abara 3. 1. 12 (page 216) we read प्रत्यक्षमनुमानाद्बलीयः, but Patanjali points out (in *Mahābhāṣya* 3. 2. 124) that this is not always the case. He says:—"भवति वै प्रत्यक्षादप्यनुमानबलीयस्त्वम् । तद्यथा । अलातचक्रं प्रत्यक्षं दृश्यतेऽनुमानाच्च गम्यते नैतदस्तीति". There are two references to this in *Nyāyamanjarī*. On page 461 (line 7 from bottom) we read:—"यद्यपि च नैष नियमः प्रत्यक्षानुमानयोर्विरोधे प्रत्यक्षं बलीय इति त्वरिततरपरिभ्रमितचक्रीभवदलातग्राहिणः प्रत्यक्षस्यानुमानबाधितत्वदर्शनादिति &c.". And on page 609 (line 6 from bottom):—"अथ मनुषे नियम एवैष प्रत्यक्षानुमानयोर्विरोधे प्रत्यक्षमेव बलीय इति तदेदानुमानस्य बाधकमुचितं नानुमानान्तरमिति । तदसत् । अलातचक्रादौ प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमानेनानन्यथासिद्धेन बाध्यत एव । ननु भ्रमणविरतौ परिमितपरिमाणोल्मुकग्राहि प्रत्यक्षमेव तत्र प्रत्यक्षस्य बाधकं नानुमानमिति । नैवम् । अनवरतपरिभ्रमणसमुद्भूतचक्रावभाससमय एवानुमानेन तद्भ्रान्ततानिश्चयात्" ॥ For अलातचक्र see also *Nyāyasūtra* 3. 2. 59; *Bhāmatī*, page 373, line 15; *S'ālikā*, page 36; and *Vākyapadīya*, i. 131.

With the quotation from Kumārila compare the following from *Nyāyakaṇikā* page 268, and *Tātparyaṭīkā*, page 27:—"न हि प्रत्यक्षेण करिणि दृष्टेऽपि चीत्कारेण तमनुमिमते प्रेक्षावन्तः" ॥ S'ankara Mis'ra cites this in his comment on *Vais'eṣikasūtra* 3. 2. 10.

प्रपानकरसन्यायः ॥

The simile of *sherbet*. Used to illustrate the production of some new thing by the union of others, just as sherbet is the result of the commingling of various ingredients. It appears in *Sāhityadarpaṇa*, 46, as follows:—" प्रतीयमानः प्रथमं प्रत्येकं हेतुरुच्यते। ततः संवलितः सर्वो विभावादिः सचेतसाम्। प्रपानकरसन्यायाच्चर्व्यमाणो रसो भवेत्॥ यथा खण्डमरिचादीनां सम्मेलनादपूर्व इव कश्चिदास्वादः प्रपानकरसे सञ्जायते विभावादिसम्मेलनादिहापि तथेत्यर्थः ". This is meant to show how Flavour is single, though spoken of as resulting from a composition of causes. Dr. Ballantyne translates thus:—"First each reason is mentioned separately as being perceived; and [then we say] let all this commingled—the Excitants and the rest—constitute, like the [composite] Flavour of sherbet, the flavour tasted by the intelligent. As from the commingling of sugar, pepper &c., a certain unprecedented relish is produced in the shape of the flavour of the sherbet, so is it here also, from the commingling of the Excitants &c., such is the meaning."

The same illustration is found in *Nyāyamanjarī* (page 372) with पानक instead of प्रपानक. " पदार्थेभ्योऽन्य एव वाक्यार्थः पानकादिवत्। यथा पानकं शर्करानागकेशरमरिचादिभ्योऽर्थान्तरमेव यथा च सिन्दूरहरिताललाक्षादिभ्योऽर्थान्तरमेव चित्रं...तथा पदेभ्यो वाक्यं पदार्थेभ्यो वाक्यार्थः" ॥ Also *Tātparyaṭīkā*, page 219, line 26.

प्रमाणवत्त्वादायातः प्रवाहः केन वार्यते ॥

Who can resist a stream [of argument] *flowing* [steadily on] *because established by proof?* This seems to be the sense of the nyāya as quoted at the beginning of the Ārhata section of *Sarvadars'anasangraha*. The passage is as follows:—" अथ मन्येथाः प्रमाणवत्त्वादायातः प्रवाहः केन वार्यत इति न्यायेन यत्सत्तत्क्षणिकमित्यादिना प्रमाणेन क्षणिकतायाः प्रमिततया &c." Professor Cowell renders it thus:—" But the opponent may maintain 'The un-

Raghunāthavarman gives the verse in a different form. According to him, the first line is "वालाग्रशतभागोऽपि न कल्प्यो निष्प्रमाणकः," whilst "प्रमाणवन्ति &c." is the second. In the numbered part of his larger work it is called the वालाग्रशतभागोऽपि nyāya; but, towards the end of the volume, he quotes (without acknowledgment) the above-cited passage of *Citsukhī* (together with a good deal of the context) which contains the nyāya in its proper form. On page 514 of his translation of the *Tantravārtika*, Prof. Gangānātha Jhā renders the whole verse thus:—"It is a rule, in all cases, that a large number of unseen agencies may always be assumed, when all of them are justified by some authority; while even the hundredth part of an unseen agency should not be assumed, if there is no authority for it."

It may be well to call attention here to this transcendental power *adrṣṭa*, or *apūrva*, invented by the philosophers in order to account for present things without divine intervention. In his article on Mīmāṁsā (*Essays*, vol. i, page 343), Colebrooke says:—"The subject which most engages attention throughout the *Mīmāṁsā*, recurring at every turn, is the invisible or spiritual operation of an act of merit. The action ceases, yet the consequence does not immediately ensue. A *virtue* meantime subsists, unseen, but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause, and to bring about at a distant period, or in another world, the relative effect. That unseen virtue is termed *apūrva*, being a relation superinduced, *not before* possessed." Goldstucker (s. v. अपूर्व) quotes Kumārila to the effect that Mīmāṃsakas apply that term *exclusively* to the unseen influence which follows a *sacrificial* act; that attending action of other kinds being styled संस्कार. The passage will be found in *Tantravārtika* page 367. A helpful description of *apūrva* is given also in *Rational Refutation of Hindu Philosophical Systems* (pages 149 and 150), where it is rendered by Fitzedward Hall "requitative efficacy." In K. M. Banerjea's excellent work *Dialogues on Hindu Philosophy*.

page 140, अदृष्ट is defined as follows:—"Technically, in the usage of philosophers, it means a power or influence inhering in things both animate and inanimate. As inherent in the former it implies an unseen power, both intellectual and active: as inherent in the latter it signifies a material power, perhaps partly the effect of previous combinations and motions......This unseen moving power in men is again the consequence of works done in a previous life, and hence it stands sometimes for *dharma* and *adharma* (virtue and vice) and *karma* (works)." I imagine that it would tax the ingenuity of even a Mimāṃsaka to produce *proof* of अदृष्ट and its working; yet they tell us that it is not to be accepted without proof!

प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मन्दोऽपि प्रवर्तते ॥

Even a stupid person does not adopt a course of action without a motive. This oft-quoted line is found in the *S'lokavārtika* (page 653) in connection with an argument regarding a Creator of the universe. The need of a motive for action is pointed out on page 4 also of the same work. The following passage from *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 191, is a reminiscence of Kumārila's argument that if the Creator acted without a motive his intelligence would be at fault:—"किं किमपि प्रयोजनमनुसन्धाय जगत्सर्गे प्रवर्तते प्रजापतिरेव वा । निष्प्रयोजनायां प्रवृत्तावप्रेक्षापूर्वकारित्वादुन्मत्ततुल्योऽसौ भवेत्" ॥ On page 339 of the *Nyāyakaṇikā* Vācaspati Mis'ra says:—"प्रेक्षावतां हि प्रवृत्तिः प्रयोजनवत्ताव्याप्ता प्रयोजनवत्ताभावे न भवति शिंशपात्वमिव तरुत्वाभाव इत्यर्थः" ॥

We find the nyāya quoted in full by Ānandagiri in his comment on *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 2. 1. The two passages are the following:—"तत्त्रिगुणं प्रधानं मृद्वदचेतनं चेतनस्य पुरुषस्यार्थं साधयितुं स्वभावेनैव विचित्रेण विकारात्मना विवर्तत इति ॥" "चेतनस्येति । अर्थशब्दो भोगापवर्गार्थः । अचेतनस्य प्रयोजनपरिज्ञानाभावादप्रवृत्तिः । प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य मन्दोऽपि न प्रवर्तत इति न्यायादित्याशंक्याह स्वभावेनेति."

Patanjali (in *Mahābhāṣya* 3. 1. 26, vārt. 14) tells us that with whole classes of people *the motive* which actuates them is a purely selfish one. He says:—

"नेह कश्चित्परोऽनुग्रहीतव्य इति प्रवर्तते। सर्व इमे स्वभूत्यर्थं प्रवर्तन्ते। ये तावदेते गुरुशुश्रूषवो नाम तेऽपि स्वभूत्यर्थमेव प्रवर्तन्ते पारलौकिकं नो भविष्यतीह च नः प्रीतो गुरुरध्यापयिष्यतीति। तथा यदेतद्दासकर्मकरं नामैतेऽपि स्वभूत्यर्थमेव प्रवर्तन्ते भक्तं चेलं च लप्स्यामहे परिभाषाश्च न नो भविष्यन्तीति। तथा च एते शिल्पिनो नाम तेऽपि स्वभूत्यर्थमेव प्रवर्तन्ते वेतनं च लप्स्यामहे मित्राणि च नो भविष्यन्तीति" ॥

Compare a passage from the same source under the nyāya "न हि विधिशतेनापि &c."

Bhartṛihari reproduces Patanjali's view in the following verse (*Vākyapadīya* iii. page 255):—

"निमित्तेभ्यः प्रवर्तन्ते सर्व एव स्वभूतये।
अभिप्रायानुरोधेऽपि स्वार्थस्यैव प्रसिद्धये" ॥

प्रस्तरप्रहरणन्यायः ॥

The decision is that the Sūktavāka mantra is subordinate t the act of offering up the grass, whilst the latter serves th double purpose of a resting-place for the vessels and an offerin to the gods.

The term प्रतिपत्ति which is found in sūtra 14 is thus explain ed by Kunte:—"The rule is that all things connected with a sacrifice are somehow or other to be used in performing the same; nothing is to be thrown away, nothing is to be preserved The final disposal of sacrificial things for the sake of getting rid of them is called Pratipatti."

प्रावर्तिकक्रमन्यायः ॥

See this explained under पाठक्रमन्याय.

फलवत्सहकारन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a fruitful mango-tree.* Such a tree not only produces luscious fruit, but also affords shade and fragrance for the weary traveller in the hot season. Some of us know from experience how charming a camping-ground a mango-grove is! Raghunātha's explanation of the nyāya in connection with the worship of Gaṇes'a is as follows:—"एकफलाकांक्षया तदाराधनमन्यदपि फलं प्रयच्छतीति विवक्षायां तु फलवत्सहकारन्यायः । यथा सहकार 'आम्रश्चूतो रसालोऽसौ सहकारोऽतिसौरभ' इत्यभिधानादतिसौरभ आम्रवृक्षोऽतिमधुरपक्वफलनमितशाखः स्वमुपसन्नाय छायार्थिने जनाय फलं परिमलं चाप्रार्थितमपि ददाति तथा प्रकृतेऽपीत्यर्थः ॥" The quotation here is from *Amarakoṣa.* IV. 33 (page 87). The thought expressed in the above seems to be that of *Āpastambadharmasūtra* 1. 7. 20. 3. *viz.* "आम्रे फलार्थे निर्मिते छाया गन्ध इत्यनूत्पद्येते," which see above.

वर्हिर्न्यायः ॥

The question of *Kus'a grass.* This is based on the sentence "बर्हिर्देवसदनं दामि," "I cut grass as a seat for the gods," which forms the subject of Jaimini 3. 2. 1. 2. The question is whether the word बर्हिस् is to be taken in its primary sense or in a secondary one; and the conclusion is "मुख्यगौणयोर्मुख्ये कार्यसंप्रत्ययः," which see above in the form गौणमुख्ययोः &c.

बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः ॥

The mind of even those who are highly educated is distrustful of itself. This is the second line of the second verse in *S'akuntalānāṭak.* In *Tārkikarakṣā* (page 208), in an exposition of वाद, we find the following:—"वादे तु दैवादागताः सदस्या वादिप्रतिवादिभ्यां संप्रतिपत्त्या प्रामादिककथाभासशंकाव्यावर्तनायाङ्गीक्रियन्ते न जल्पवितण्डयोरिव प्रमेयादिव्यवस्थापनार्थमङ्गत्वेनोपादीयन्ते" ॥ On which, Mallinātha comments as follows:—"वादे विशेषमाह वादे त्विति । दैवादागतानां वा किं प्रयोजनमत आह प्रामादिकेति । बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेत इति न्यायादिति भावः" ॥

For the benefit of any who may consult the original, I may add that the quotation from the *Nyāyavārtika* which immediately follows in Varadarāja's text, is found on page 161 of that work; and that from Vācaspatimis'ra's ṭikā, on page 224.

बहुराजकदेशन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a country with several kings* [working in opposition to one another]. It occurs in chap. XIX of the *Anubhūtiprakās'a,* which deals with the Kena Upanisad. The passage is contained in verses 12 and 13:—

"वाक्चक्षुःश्रोत्रमुख्यानि प्रेरयेत्करणानि कः ।
ईश्वरश्चेत्किमेकोऽसौ बहवोऽस्मीत्युतेर्यताम् ॥
प्रवर्त्यानामनन्तत्वाद्बहुलक्षण्याच्च नैकता ।
नैवमत्यं बहुत्वे स्याद्बहुराजकदेशवत्" ॥

The nyāya is sufficiently explained by the example. Raghunātha links it with the बहुवृककाकृष्टमृगन्याय which is otherwise unknown to me.

बहूनामनुग्रहो न्याय्यः ॥

The association of many is good policy. Raghunāthavarman explains thus:—" अनुग्रहः साहाय्यम् । न्याय्यो न्यायादनपेतोऽर्थात्तदुपेतः कार्यसाधक इति यावत्, " and then quotes *Pancatantra* i. 331 by way of illustration:—" बहूनामप्यसाराणां मेलनं कार्यसाधकम् । तृणैः संपाद्यते रज्जुस्तया नागोपि बध्यते " ॥ For the many variants of this verse see *Indische Sprüche* 4425, and Peterson's *Subhāshitāvali* 2742. The maxim is found in *Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara* 7. 1. 5, and in Nāges'a on Kaiyaṭa, page 16.

बालस्य प्रदीपकलिकाक्रीडयैव नगरदाहः ॥

The burning of a city just by a child's playing with the wick of a lamp. " Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." I assume that कलिका means the bud-like charred excrescence which often forms on the top of a wick in an open oil-light. The saying is found in *Kusumāñjali* v. 3, page 89:— " ननु तस्य सर्वदा सर्वत्राविशेषे कार्यस्य सर्वत्रोत्पत्तिप्रसंग इति निरपेक्षेतरपक्षे दोषः, सापेक्षे उपेक्षणीय एवास्मिन्निति बालस्य प्रदीपकलिकाक्रीडयैव नगरदाहः परन्तु तत्र क्षेमभाजो जगत एवाकारणत्वप्रसङ्गात्."

Udayana seems to use the phrase ironically, but I do not quite grasp the drift of this. We meet with प्रदीपकलिका again in *Syādvādamañjarī*, page 157:—"सा च क्षणसन्ततिरूपदर्शनप्रतिज्ञा प्रदीपकलिकावत्क्षणनश्यमाना."

बुभुक्षितस्य किं निमन्त्रणाग्रहः उत्कण्ठितस्य किं केकारवश्रावणम् ॥

What need has a hungry man of a pressing invitation [to eat], why direct the attention of a longing one to the cry of

the peacock? In the Kumārapāla chapter of *Prabandhacintāmaṇi*, page 212, we are told that that king having given Hemacandra (a Jain) a pressing invitation to join him in a pilgrimage to the temple of Somanātha (dedicated to S'iva), the hermit replied as follows:—"बुभुक्षितस्य किं निमन्त्रणाग्रह उत्कण्ठितस्य किं केकारवश्रावणमिति लोकरूढेस्तपस्विनामधिकृततीर्थाधिकाराणां को नाम नृपतेरत्र निर्बन्धः" ॥ "What need is there to show much zeal about inviting one who is hungry? Why make one who is longing, listen to the cry of the peacock? So runs the popular proverb, and, in accordance with it, I ask, why does your Majesty exert yourself to press hermits, whose very profession is the visiting of sacred places?" This is Mr. Tawney's rendering, on page 130 of his translation. Indian writers often tell us that the cries of the peacock intensify the longings of separated lovers! For example, *Raghuvaṁs'a* xiii 27:—"स्निग्धाश्च केकाः शिखिनां बभूवुर्यस्मिन्नसह्यानि विना त्वया मे."

ब्राह्मणग्रामन्यायः ॥

The figure of *a village in which Brāhmans abound.* This is in Raghunatha's list, but hardly deserves a place amongst nyāyas. In *Vedāntakalpataruparimala*, page 188, a distinction is drawn between the expression प्रचुरब्राह्मणो ग्रामः and ब्राह्मणप्रचुरो ग्रामः, the meaning, in the former case, being a village in which Brāhmans are more numerous than in some other village, and, in the latter, a village in which the Brāhmans outnumber the other castes. The passage is as follows:—"प्राचुर्यस्य धर्मिविशेषणत्वेन निर्देश एव व्यधिकरणसजातीयाल्पत्वस्य निरूपकत्वं दृष्टम्। यथा प्रचुरब्राह्मणो ग्राम इत्यत्र प्राचुर्यस्य ग्रामान्तरगतब्राह्मणाल्पत्वं निरूपकं दृष्टमिति । तस्य स्वधर्मिविशेष्यत्वे तु समानाधिकरणविजातीयाल्पत्वमेव निरूपकमत एव ब्राह्मणप्रचुरो ग्राम इति प्रयोगे तद्ग्रामगतशूद्राल्पत्वापेक्षं प्राचुर्यं प्रतीयते." See also *Tantravārtika*, p. 1066 line 2. Akin to this is the सहग्रामन्याय.

शास्त्रीयेण विचारेण तस्यापगमे सत्यप्रामाण्यशंकारूपप्रतिबन्धाभावात्पुनस्तस्मादेव निर्दोषवेदवाक्यात्सफला धीरुदेति यथा भर्तुर्दुर्जनैररण्ये प्रक्षिप्तो जीवन्नेव पुनरागत इत्युपपत्त्या भर्तुर्ज्ञानाप्रामाण्यशंकाकारणपुरुषापराधविगमे सति तद्विषया भर्तुरेवायमिति सफला धीरुदेति."

Raghunāthavarman gives a different version of the story, but names no authority in support of it. He calls it a "लौकिकी गाथा."

भस्मन्याज्याहुतिः ॥

Offering clarified butter on ashes [instead of on the sacrificial fire]. An illustration of wasted, or misdirected, effort. *Upamitibhavaprapancā Kathā*, page 240:—"अकार्यवारणोद्युक्तो मूढे यः परिखिद्यते । वाग्विस्तरो वृथा तस्य भस्मन्याज्याहुतिर्यथा ॥ नोपदेशशतेनापि मूढोऽकार्यान्निवर्तते । शीतांशुग्रसनात्केन राहुर्वाक्यैर्निवारितः" ॥ There is another instance in Hemacandra's *Paris'iṣṭaparvan* i. 58:—"दध्यौ चैवं स राजर्षिरहो तेषां कुमन्त्रिणाम् । सन्मानो यो मयाकारि स भस्मनि हुतं ध्रुवम्."

The nyāya was doubtless derived from *Chhāndogya Upanishad* 5. 24. 1:—"स य इदमविद्वानग्निहोत्रं जुहोति यथाङ्गारानपोह्य भस्मनि जुहुयात्तादृक्तत्स्यात्." It is found also in *Naiṣkarmyasiddhi* i. 16:—

"अन्तरेण विधिं मोहाद्यः कुर्यात्साम्परायिकम् ।
न तत्स्यादुपकाराय भस्मनीव हुतं हविः" ॥

भाण्डानुसारिस्नेहवत् ॥

The simile of [a remnant of] *oil adhering to* [the sides of] *a vessel* [out of which oil has been poured]. In the bhāṣya on *Brahmasūtra* 3. 1. 8, there is a lengthy and important discussion as to whether, on returning to earth, in some new birth, after a residence in the moon, a man brings with him a remnant of the works which took him there,—this remnant being techni

cally styled *anus'aya.* S'ankara affirms that he does, and says:—
"कः पुनरनुशयो नामेति । केचित्तावदाहुः । स्वर्गार्थस्य कर्मणो भुक्तफलस्यावशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाम भाण्डानुसारिस्नेहवत् । यथा हि स्नेहभाण्डं रिच्यमानं न सर्वात्मना रिच्यते भाण्डानुसार्येव कश्चित्स्नेहशेषोऽवतिष्ठते तथानुशयोऽपीति" ॥
The question is then asked, why does he not remain in that blissful region until the whole of his merit is exhausted? The answer is, that, just as a servant who has long served in a king's household, finds his wardrobe at last reduced to the slender proportions of a pair of shoes and an umbrella, and is therefore unfit to continue in that exalted position, so, too, a man is unworthy of a residence in the moon who has only a small balance of merit remaining to his credit! Here is this unique reply in S'ankara's own words:—"ननु निरवशेषकर्मफलोपभोगाय चन्द्रमण्डलमारूढाः । बाढम् । तथापि स्वल्पकर्मावशेषमात्रेण तत्रावस्थातुं न लभ्यते । यथा किल कश्चित्सेवकः सकलैः सेवोपकरणै राजकुलमुपसृतश्चिरप्रवासात्परिक्षीणबहूपकरणश्छत्रपादुकादिमात्रावशेषो न राजकुलेऽवस्थातुं शक्नोति । एवमनुशयमात्रपरिग्रहो न चन्द्रमण्डलेऽवस्थातुं शक्नोतीति."

This is a portion of the system which is regarded as the highest flight of the Indian mind, and to which some restless folk in Europe and America are betaking themselves, in order to find rest for their souls! There are not a few in India to-day, however, who have found that rest by turning from these gropings in the dark, to the midday light afforded by an accredited revelation. To quote a modern writer:—"The painful, toilsome, searching of the creature into things too high for it, only ends in perplexity and bitter disappointment."

भाण्डालेख्यन्यायः ॥

The simile of *the design on a jar.* Used, apparently, of something variable at will. It is found in *Khaṇḍanakhaṇḍakhādya* (page 289 of Medical Hall Press edition) in the following passage:—
"अथान्यत्रास्तु यद्वा तद्वा करणं प्रमाविवक्षितजातिविशेषव्यपदेशकं प्रमाणम् ।

चतस्रः खल्विमाः प्रत्यक्षादिप्रमितयो भिन्नबुद्धिव्यपदेशभाजः । न च प्रमाता प्रमेयं वा तद्भेदहेतुः । प्रमाणानि तु यथायथं चतसृष्वसाधारणानीति भिन्नबुद्धिव्यपदेशनिबन्धनानीति । मैवम् । विवक्षितपदं तावल्लक्षणे भाण्डालेख्यमिव पुरुषेच्छानामनियतविषयत्वात्" ॥

The commentator S'ankara Mis'ra explains the nyāya thus:—
"भाण्डालेख्यमिवेति । यथालेख्यं रेखोपरेखादि सर्वभाण्डसाधारणं न भाण्डविशेषलक्षणं तथा पुरुषाधीनविवक्षापि न विशेषिकेत्यर्थः" ॥

In the edition of S'rī-Harsa's work, however, now in course of publication (together with the commentary *Vidyāsāgarī*) in the Chaukhambā Sanskrit Series (page 528), the form of the simile differs, and a different explanation of it is given:—
"मैवमिति । भण्डो विप्रलम्भकस्तस्यालेख्यं भण्डालेख्यम् । देवदत्तस्य जाया किमपत्यं जनयिष्यतीति पृष्टे पुत्रो न पुत्रीति विप्रलम्भकस्य कुड्योपर्यालेख्यं न विषयविशेषनियतं निषेधस्योभयथा योजयितुं शक्यत्वात्तथा विवक्षितपदमपि पुरुषेच्छानामनियतत्वेन चतुष्टयजातीयस्य नियमेन प्रत्येतुमशक्यत्वात्कस्यचिच्चतस्रः प्रमितयो विवक्षिताः कस्यचित्पञ्चेति" ॥

The simile is found in *Tātparyaṭīkā* (page 496, last line) as भाण्डालेख्य.

भूतं भव्यायोपदिश्यत इति न्यायः ॥

It is declared [by Mīmāṃsakas] *that an accomplished* [sacrificial] *act is* [not an end in itself, but] *for the bringing about of a result in the future* [such as the attainment of Heaven &c.]. And this, they say, necessitates belief in an *Apūrva* as a connecting link between the two. See the arguments for and against this theory, in Professor Gangānātha Jhā's translation of *Tantravārtika* 2. 1. 5. Most of us will be thankful for the aid of so able an interpreter of the teaching of that terribly difficult book!

The nyāya is found, in slightly different form, in the

Saṅkṣepaśārīraka i. 143; and, in its usual form, in the commentary. I quote only the second half of the verse:—

"भूतं भव्यप्रधानं भवति हि न पुनः स्वप्रधानं कदाचि-
च्छास्त्रज्ञाः शब्दशक्तिग्रहणनिपुणधियो मिश्रशबराद्याः समाहुः" ॥

"भूतं भव्यायोपदिश्यत इति जैमिनिशबरस्वामिनोर्मतं तौ च वेदार्थनिर्णयेऽभियुक्ताविति तदुक्तमेव प्रतीतमुनित्वमित्यभिप्रेत्याह । भूतमिति । सिद्धमित्यर्थः । भव्यं साध्यं प्रधानं यस्य भव्यशेषमित्यर्थः" ॥

In verse 312 of the same chapter we meet with it again, and also in the altered form in which a Vedantist would apply it to his system:—

"भव्याय भूतमिति किंच विधिप्रधाने
काण्डे नयोऽयमिह तद्विपरीतमाहुः ।
भूताय भव्यमिति भूतपरं हि सर्वं
वेदावसानमिति सूत्रकृदाचचक्षे" ॥

"भव्याय भूतमिति । विधिः प्रधानं प्रतिपिपादयिषितो यस्मिन् काण्डे तस्मिन् । इह ब्रह्मकाण्डे । तद्विपरीतं भूतभव्यन्यायविपरीतम् । तद्वैपरीत्यमेवाह । भूताय भव्यमिति । हि हेतौ । यतः भूतपरं सत्यसिद्धब्रह्मपरं वेदावसानं वेदान्तं सूत्रकृदाचचक्षे समन्वयसूत्रप्रमुखैः सूत्रैरुक्तवानतो भाष्यकारादय एवमाहुरित्यर्थः" ॥
The above extracts will be found in *The Pandit*, vol. iv, page 583; and vol. v, page 473.

The nyāya occurs again in i. 395 (Paṇḍit, vol. vi. p. 167) in a context dealing with *bhāvanā*, that topic so dear to the Mīmāṃsaka, for a right understanding of which nothing could be better than the perusal of Dr. Thibaut's translation of the *Arthasangraha*, pp. 3-5. Verse 482 of the same chapter contains a fourth example. It appears also in *Tattvadīpana*, page 377, line 7 from bottom, and page 427, line 9 from bottom; also in the *Mīmāṃsānyāyaprakāśa*, page 16, section 36.

भूमिरथिकन्यायः ॥

The simile of *the man who* [in order to become proficient] *makes drawings of a war-chariot on the ground.* This nyāya is found in S'abara's bhāshya on Jaimini 7. 2. 15. and again (in conjunction with शुकेष्टिन्याय) in 9. 2. 13. The latter passage is as follows :—" यथावदुपाध्यायाः शिष्येभ्यश्चिकीर्षन्ति तद्ग्रहणार्थम् । यच्छिष्य-न्ते तद्धारणार्थम् । ग्रहणधारणे प्रयोगार्थे भूमिरथिकवत् शुकेष्टिवच्च । तद्यथा भू-मिरथिको भूमौ रथमालिख्य शिक्षां करोति संग्रामे प्राशुभावो भविष्यतीति यथा च छात्राः शुकेष्टीः प्रयुञ्जते प्रयोगे प्राशुकर्मा भविष्यामीति एवमेतद्द्रष्टव्यम्" ॥

In his *Laukikanyāyaratnākara* (page 186 *b* of India office MS. 582) Raghunāthavarman applies these two nyāyas and the मधुलिप्सायज्ञनिन्याय as follows :—"पद्ममलिनताकरणं च शिक्षायाम-भ्यासदार्ढ्यार्थमेवाकार्यादिसुखेच्छाय न तु परद्वेषेणेति शिक्षायां भूमिरथिक-न्यायः शुकेष्टिन्यायः मधुलिप्सायज्ञनिन्यायश्च प्रवर्तेत " ॥ His explanations of the three are taken from *Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara* 9. 1. 6 and 9. 2. 2

अद्यावसरन्यायः ॥

मदशक्तिवत् ॥

The simile of *the power of an intoxicant.* It is employed by S'ankara in his *bhāsya* on *Brahmasūtra* 3. 3. 53:—"अत्रैके देहमात्रात्मदर्शिनो लोकायतिका देहव्यतिरिक्तस्यात्मनोऽभावं मन्यमानाः समस्तव्यस्तेषु बाह्येषु पृथिव्यादिष्वदृष्टमपि चैतन्यं शरीराकारपरिणतेषु भूतेषु स्यादिति संभावयन्तस्तेभ्यश्चैतन्यं मदशक्तिवद्विज्ञानं चैतन्यविशिष्टः कायः पुरुष इति चाहुः" ॥ Ānandagiri comments on the latter part thus:—"मदेति। यथैकैकस्मात्ताम्बूलादेरदृष्टापि मदशक्तिः संघाते दृश्यते तथेदं ज्ञानमेकैकस्मिन्नदृष्टमपि देहाकारपरिणतभूतेषु संहतेषु भवतीति चाहुरिति योजना." In the Lokāyatika section of *Ṣaddars'anasamuccaya*, kārikā 94 reads thus:—"पृथ्व्यादिभूतसंहत्यां तथा देहादिसंभवः। मदशक्तिः सुराङ्गेभ्यो यद्वत्तद्वत्स्थितात्मता." See, too, *S'ālikā*, page 146, line 7 from bottom.

The illustration is found also in *Nyāyamanjarī* (page 439, line 4 from bottom):—"यत्तु मदशक्तिवदित्युक्तं तत्र मदशक्तेर्दृष्टत्वादभ्युपगमो न तु ज्ञानस्य तत्र दर्शनम्."

मधु पश्यसि दुर्बुद्धे प्रपातं नानुपश्यसि ॥

O foolish one! thou seest the honey but dost not see the precipice. This is the second line of *S'āntiparva* cccxi. 7. (cccx Bombay edn.), the first being "स्वादुकामुक कामानां वैतृष्ण्यं किं न गच्छसि." Ānandabodhācārya quotes it in his *Nyāyamakaranda* (page 77) as "मधु पश्यसि दुर्बुद्धे प्रपातं किं न पश्यसि." The editor of that work was apparently unaware of the existence of the passage in the Mokṣadharma, for he considered the आभाणक to be based on the following verse of the *Devībhāgavata*:—"मधु पश्यति मूढात्मा प्रपातं नैव पश्यति। करोति निन्दितं कर्म नरकान्न बिभेति च."

Thanks to the St. Petersburg Lexicon, we can refer to five other passages of the Mahābhārat where the same illustration

is found. In *Vanaparva* ccxxxv. 21 (Calc.), we read :— "मधु प्रपश्यन्ति न तु प्रपातं यद्द्यूतमालंब्य हरन्ति राज्यम्." In *Udyogaparva* L. 27 :—" विषमं नावमन्यन्ते प्रपातं मधुदर्शिनः। संयुगं ये गमिष्यन्ति नररूपेण मृत्युना." In *Dronaparva* Li. 11 :—" न लुब्धो बुध्यते दोषान्मोहाल्लोभात्प्रवर्तते। मधुलिप्सुर्हि नापश्यं प्रपातमहमीदृशम्." Again in cxxxiii. 10 :—" धनं धनेश्वरस्येव हृत्वा पार्थस्य मे सुतः। मधुप्रेप्सुरिवाबुद्धिः प्रपातं नावबुध्यते." Lastly, in *Strīparva* i. 37 :— "मधु यः केवलं दृष्ट्वा प्रपातं नानुपश्यति। स भ्रष्टो मधुलोभेन शोचत्येवं यथा भवान्."

Compare the following from *Sāstradīpikā* 3. 6. 3, page 340 :— "यो हि मधुन्येव दत्तदृष्टिर्दुर्बलां शाखामधिरोहति तस्य विनिपात एव भवति। तद्वदिहापि। 'मधुदृष्टिवदेवास्य गुणकामं प्रपश्यतः। क्रियाफलविनाशात्मा विनिपातः प्रसज्यते."

मध्येऽपवादाः पूर्वान्विधीन्बाधन्ते नोत्तरान् ॥

In the *Paribhāṣendus'ekhara*, this paribhāṣā stands between पुरस्तादपवादाः &c., and अनन्तरस्य विधिर्वा &c., which see above. Professor Kielhorn's translation of the present one is as follows :—" *Apavādas* that are surrounded (by rules which teach operations that have to be superseded by the *Apavāda*-operations), supersede only those rules that precede, not those that follow, them." "The reason for (the validity of) this Paribhāṣā is this that (an *Apavāda*, when it has become effective) by superseding the rule which presents itself first no longer wants (to supersede something else)." It appears in *Mahābhāṣya* 3. 2. 1 (vārt. 6), 4. 1. 55 (vārt. 4); 4. 1. 114 (vārt. 4 and 6), 4. 3. 132 (vārt. 6), 4. 3. 156 (vārt. 7), 6. 1. 102 (vārt. 6), 6. 1. 166, 6. 3. 68 (vārt. 5), 6. 4. 148 (vārt. 7), and 7. 2. 44 (vārt. 4). In no case, however, are the words नोत्तरान् found in the paribhāṣā.

मन्दविपन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a slow-poison.* It forms nyāya 150 of the Pūrvabhāga of *Laukikanyāyaratnākara*, and is used in opposition to तीव्रविपन्याय as follows:—"एवं हि संशयादिनिवृत्तिर्मन्द-विपन्यायेन सुकरा। बोधादाढ्यें प्रतिवाद्यापादितं तु संशयादि तीव्रविपन्यायेन दुष्परिहरं स्यात्। सद्योभुक्तं विषं मन्दमन्यथा तीव्रम्." It occurs in *S'āstradīpikā* 1. 3. 4 (page 148, line 2 from bottom):—"इत्थं च संभवति प्रामाण्ये नाप्रामाण्यं युक्तमिति भवति केषांचिदाकांक्षा सापि मन्द-विपन्यायेन निराकर्तव्येत्येवमर्थमिदमधिकरणम्."

महतापि प्रयत्नेन तमिस्रायां परामृशन्। कृष्णशुक्ल-विवेकं हि न कश्चिदधिगच्छति ॥

Not even by the most thorough examination, could one distinguish between black and white, in intense darkness. The verse is Kumārila's, and is used by him (in *Tantravārtika* 1. 3. 1) to illustrate the impossibility of tracing the sources from which Manu and other Smṛiti-authors derived their laws. Just before the s'loka he says:—"न च तद्विज्ञायते कीदृशाद्वाक्यादिदं मन्वा-दिभिः प्रतिपन्नं किं विधिपरादुतार्थवादरूपादिति." Then, immediately after the verse:—"न च मन्वादिवचनाद्वेदमूलत्वं निश्चिनुमः." This latter clause, as the *Nyāyasudhā* points out, is with reference to Manu's own statement, in chapter ii. 7, to the effect that every precept of his was deduced from the Veda.

महति दर्पणे महन्मुखं तदेव कनीनिकायामणु ॥

The very same face which looks large [when seen] *in a large mirror, appears small* [when reflected] *in the pupil of the eye.* The illustration is found in *Tātparyaṭīkā*, page 137 line 16:—"एकमपि व्यञ्जकभेदादुत्कर्षापकर्षवद्दृष्टं यथा महति दर्पणे महन्मुखं तदेव कनीनिकायामण्विति."

Mātriceṭa and the Mahārājakanikalekha, he quoted a verse from a Tibetan work, and gave the following translation:—"When like the neck of a tortoise, entering the hole of a yoke in the ocean, I had obtained the state of man, attended with the great festival of the good religion." He then added this explanatory remark:—"The reference to the blind tortoise, which rises from the bottom of the ocean once in a hundred years, and by a rare chance happens to insert his neck into a yoke floating on the surface of the ocean, is used to illustrate the extremely rare chance by which a living creature is born as a human being." After pointing out the recurrence of the simile in two other Buddhist works, he added:—"I have noted also a fourth recurrence of it in the Tibetan version of a work entitled *Subhāṣitaratnakaraṇḍakakathā*, and ascribed to Sūra. This reference will now be familiar to M. Lévi, who has himself discovered in Nepal the Sanskrit text of the work... The Sanskrit original here reads...as follows:—

> ata evāha bhagavān mānuṣyam atidurlabham ।
> mahārṇavayugachhidre kūrmagrīvārpaṇopamam ॥

Is it not probable that we have here a saying ascribed to Buddha, which we may hope also to find in the Pali literature? [I now learn from Prof. Rhys Davids that it does occur in the *Majjhima Nikāya*: see the edition of Mr. Chalmers iii. page 169]."

This is the passage of the *Nikāya* quoted by Mr. Harinātha De, but as he makes no reference to Mr. Thomas' article I infer that he, too, in 1907, was as unacquainted with it as myself.

Orthodox writers, such as Kumārila, Vācaspati Mis'ra and others, have not hesitated to make use of illustrations employ-ed by Buddhist writers, and that now under consideration forms no exception. I have recently met with a slightly modi-fied form of it in the *Bodhasāra*, a modern Vedantic work by S'rī-Narahari, published, together with a commentary, in the

महिषीस्नेहप्रतिबद्धभिक्षुदृष्टान्तः ॥

The illustration of *a devotee who was hindered* [in the religious life] *by the affection which he had for a courtezan* [when he was a householder]. It is said to be the subject of a *Gāthā*, and is cited to show that the past, equally with the present or future, may injuriously influence the seeker after the knowledge which leads to emancipation. It is found in *Pancadas'ī* ix. 41:—

" अतीतेनापि महिषीस्नेहेन प्रतिबन्धतः ।
भिक्षुस्तत्त्वं न वेदेति गाथा लोके प्रगीयते " ॥

We are told in the next verse that the Guru, making use of that self-same incident as an instrument for the conveyance of *Brahmajnāna*, brought about its removal and secured the man's emancipation! The commentator puts it thus:—" गुरुस्तस्य तत्त्वोपदेष्टा तदीयं महिषीस्नेहमनुसृत्य तस्यामेव महिष्यां तत्त्वं तन्महिष्युपाधिकं ब्रह्मोक्तवान् ततः सोऽपि महिषीस्नेहलक्षणप्रतिबन्धकापगमेन रूपदिष्टं तत्त्वं यथावत् शास्त्रोक्तप्रकारेणैव ज्ञातवानित्यर्थः " ॥

The three verses immediately preceding the above will be found under the हिरण्यनिधिदृष्टान्त.

मुनिर्मनुते मूर्खो मुच्यते ॥

A sage meditates [on Brahman] *and a fool is emancipated!* An impossible sequence. Compare *Ezekiel* xviii. 2:—" The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." The nyāya forms part of an interesting passage on page 37 of *Vedāntatattvaviveka*:—" एतेनेदमपास्तं मुनिर्मनुते मूर्खो मुच्यत इत्येतच्छास्त्रफलं प्रयोक्तरीति न्यायविरुद्धम् ॥ तथा चाभाणकः । काचिन्निपादी तनयं प्रसूते कश्चिन्निपादस्तु कषायपायीति । मुनिकर्तृकश्रवणादिविधिफलस्य साक्षात्कारस्य मूर्खेऽनभ्युपगमात् । तत्फलस्याप्यविद्यानिवृत्तेर्मुनिप्रत्यक्षात्रगततया तावन्मात्रतया मूर्खनिष्ठत्वाभावात् । दृष्टफलानां यथादर्शमुपपत्तेश्च." For the nyāya शास्त्रफलं प्रयोक्तरि, see below.

य एव करोति स एव भुङ्क्ते ॥

He who performs an action will himself reap the fruit thereof [whether in the form of reward or retribution]. This doctrine, common to all the orthodox schools, is found in *Nyāya-vārtika* 3. 1. 4 and is directed against the belief that the body is the soul, and that when the body is cremated, the man, with all his deeds, ceases to exist. This is reasserted in *Tātparyaṭīkā*, page 403, thus :—"य एव कर्मणः कर्ता स एव तत्फलस्य भोक्तेति सर्वैरास्तिकपथानुसारिभिरभ्युपेयम्." The emphasis, therefore, here is not so much on the fact that *whatsoever* a man soweth that shall he also reap, as that *whosoever* soweth the same shall also reap. This, of course, implies that the reaper will be *conscious* of the fact that he was the sower, for otherwise the precept would be of no moral value. It is difficult to see how any one can hold with the above, and at the same time be a believer in the doctrine of transmigration, the advocates of which are compelled to admit that the subjects of those repeated births have absolutely *no consciousness* of previous existences. I am not unmindful of the fact that the followers of the Yoga system [sūtra iii. 16] profess to attain to a knowledge of the past and the future by means of संयम (that is, by धारणा, ध्यान, and समाधि collectively); but, even if that were so, the number affected would be infinitesimal.

यत्करभस्य पृष्ठे न माति तत्कण्ठे निबध्यते ॥

That for which there is no room on a camel's back is tied to his neck! Illustrates the piling up of misfortunes almost beyond endurance. Perhaps akin to our "It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back." It occurs in *Upamitibhava-prapancā Kathā*, page 394 :—"मया चिन्तितम् । अहो हता दैवेन वयं मन्दभाग्याः । तदिदमाभाणकमायातम् । यदुत यत्करभस्य पृष्ठे न माति तत्कण्ठे

निबध्यत इति । तथाहि वैश्वानरपापमित्रयोगेणैव कुमारस्य गाढमुद्वेजिता वयं यावतेयमपरा कृत्येवास्य भार्या सम्पन्नेति." Krityā is a female deity who is invoked for evil purposes. There is another example on page 895 of the same :—

" महाभारसमाक्रान्तमूर्तैरारारटिकारिणः ।
यत्पृष्ठे भाति नोष्ट्रस्य गलके तन्निबध्यते " ॥

यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणाः ॥

Where there is a good outward appearance, there also are good qualities. This is found in Hemacandra's *Paris'iṣṭaparvan* iii. 233 :—" अस्याकृत्यनुसारेण गुणानपि हि निश्चिनु । यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा इति लोकेऽपि गीयते." It is contained also in verse 5076 of *Indische Sprüche*, but whether as a quotation or not, I can not say :—" यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति नैतद्धि सम्यक्कविभिः प्रणीतम् ' केनातिचार्वंग्यपि मे हृदिस्था दुनाति गात्रं विरहे प्रियासौ." Professor Böhtlingk took it from Kosegarten's edition of the *Pancatantra* (i. 208), but I cannot find it in the Bombay edition. Some work on शृङ्गाररस is a much more probable source.

यदभिधित्सितं तदभिधीयतां फले व्यक्तिर्भविष्यति ॥

Say what you wish to say about a thing, but its real value will be shown by the advantage derived from it. In the opening part of the *Tārkikarakṣā* the author says :—" प्रारिप्सितस्य ग्रन्थस्य प्रेक्षावदुपादित्साप्रयोजिकामभिमतफलसाधनतामभिधाय श्रोतृबुद्धिमनुकूलयन्वार्तिप्यमाणमेवाग्रे दर्शयति ।

निःश्रेयसफलं प्राहुर्येषां तत्त्वावधारणम् ।
प्रमाणादिपदार्थास्ते लक्ष्यन्ते नातिविस्तरम् ॥"

On which Mallinātha comments thus :—
" ननु यदभिधित्सितं तदभिधीयतां फले व्यक्तिर्भविष्यतीति न्यायात्किं मृषाग्रे वक्ष्यमाणार्थप्रतिज्ञाडंबरविलम्बैरित्याद्यश्लोकाक्षेपमाशंक्य समाधत्ते प्रारिप्सितस्येति । प्रेक्षावतां धीमतामुपादित्सा स्वचिकीर्षा तत्र प्रयोजिकां हेतुभूतामित्यर्थः। प्रेक्षावत्प्रवृत्तेः प्रयोजनज्ञानाधीनत्वात्तज्ज्ञापनायाग्रे प्रतिज्ञा कार्येति भावः ॥ "

यद्ग्रहे यदपेक्षं चक्षुस्तदभावग्रहेऽपि तदपेक्षते ॥

nat on which the eye depends to perceive an object, it must depend on to perceive that object's absence. This is Pro-r Cowell's rendering of the nyāya in the Aulukya ter of *Sarvadars'anasangraha* (page 126, Jīvānanda's):—"न चालोकाभावस्य घटाद्यभाववद्रूपवदभावत्वेनालोकसापेक्षचक्षुर्ज-नविषयत्वं स्यादित्येपितव्यं । यद्ग्रहे यदपेक्षं चक्षुस्तदभावग्रहेऽपि तदपेक्षत न्यायेनालोकग्रहे आलोकापेक्षाया अभावेन तदभावग्रहेऽपि तदपेक्षाया अ-त्." "And you need not assert that this absence of light t be the object of a cognition produced by the eye in endence on light, since it is the absence of an object possess-colour [*i. e.* light possesses colour, and we cannot see a jar's ence in the dark], as we see in the case of a jar's absence; ause, by the very rule on which you rely, namely, that on ch the eye depends to perceive an object, it must also depend to perceive that object's absence, it follows that as there is dependence of the eye on light to perceive light, it need not end thereon to perceive this light's absence."

Most probably Mādhava took this from Udayana's *Kiraṇāvali* ere it stands (on page 18) in a similar context. It occurs o in *Lakṣaṇāvalitīkā*, page 12.

यववराहाधिकरणन्यायः ॥

In Ānandagiri on *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 3. 45 we read:— यववराहाधिकरणन्यायेन लोकप्रसिद्धिः शास्त्रीयप्रसिद्ध्या बाध्येत्याह." There no adhikaraṇa of this name in Mīmāṁsā or Vedānta, but e reference is doubtless to the शास्त्रप्रसिद्धार्थप्रामाण्याधिकरण, herwise styled the आर्यम्लेच्छाधिकरण, which comprises Jaimini's tras 1. 3. 8 and 9, under which the words यव, वराह, and others ving a double meaning, are discussed by the bhāṣyakāra. nese two sūtras are quoted by S'ankara on *Brahmasūtra* 3. 42, and explained by Ānandagiri. The matter is well put

in Colebrooke's *Essay on Mimāmsa* (page 339):—"A very curious disquisition occurs in this part of the Mimāmsā, on the acceptation of words in correct language and barbaric dialects, and on the use of terms taken from either. Instances alleged are *yava*, signifying in Sanskrit, barley, but in the barbaric tongue, the plant named *priyangu*; *varāha* in the one a hog, and in the other a cow [or, rather, a crow]; *pīlu*, a certain tree, but among barbarians an elephant; *vetasa*, a ratten cane and a citron [or, rose-apple, *jambu*]. The Mimāmsā concludes, that in such instances of words having two acceptations, that in which it is received by the civilized (*Āryas*), or which is countenanced by use in sacred books, is to be preferred to the practice of barbarians (*Mlechha*), who are apt to confound words or their meanings." The above is of importance to students of Vedānta; for, in addition to the passages named above, it is discussed in *Bhāmatī* 3. 3. 52, and enlarged upon in *Vedāntakalpataru*, pages 461, 462. The brief allusion, too, to the same thing, in *Bhāmatī* 1. 3. 22, in the words:—"न हि गावो वराहमनुधावन्तीति कृष्णविहङ्गानुधावनमुपपद्यते गवामपि तु तादृशसूकरानुधावनम्," is quite unintelligible alone. See too, *S'ālikā* page 192; *Tātparyatīka*, page 292; *Kusumānjali*, vol. 2, pages 130, 154; and *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 288, line. 26.

यश्चोभयोः समो दोषो न तेनैकश्चोद्यो भवति ॥

When the same fault attaches to both sides of an argument it cannot be urged against one alone. This is Professor Cowell's rendering of the nyāya in the Pāṇini chapter of *Sarvadars'anasangraha* (page 142, Bib. Ind., and 161 Jīvānanda's edn.) It originated, however, with Patanjali, and is found in *Mahābhāṣya* 6. 1. 9 (vārt. 2) as "यश्चोभयोर्दोषो न तमेकश्चोद्यो भवति." S'abara (on sūtra 8. 3. 14) quotes it as "यश्चोभयो-

second pāda of the line. He says :—"यस्यानात्मनि देहादावात्मभ्रमोऽस्ति तस्याज्ञानमिति कल्प्यते."

The verse of which it forms the first line is quoted in full by Rāmatīrtha in his discussion of the term *adhyāropa* in Section 6 of Vedāntasāra. In the Calcutta editions of 1829 and 1886, the reading of the second pāda is "भ्रान्तः सम्यक्करोति सः," whilst Prof. A. E. Gough, in his translation published in *The Pandit* of August 1872, followed the reading "भ्रान्तोऽसम्यक्करोति सः." In my edition of 1894 (page 104) I adopted the reading "भ्रान्तः सम्यङ् नेति सः," but I now see that in so doing I was exemplifying the truth of the first pada! There was manuscript authority for it, however, and so *Vaidyasāgara*, p. 443.

In its true form the nyāya is found in the commentary on *Saṅkshepa-śārīraka* iii. 8 (The Pandit, vol viii. page 660), and again in *Tattvadīpana*, page 179 (with the misLection भ्रान्ति- for भ्रान्त). The former passage is as follows :—

"[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]"

स्कृष्णस्येव." The example given here, of one of superior might overcoming a less mighty one, is that of Krishṇa and the demon Kaṁsa. The death of the latter is described in Vishṇu-Purāna, Book V, chapter xx. Those who are familiar with the English Bible will call to mind the words "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace; but when a stronger than he shall come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils." The 'strong man,' here is the Prince of this world—"that old Serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world"—his 'goods' are human souls and bodies; the 'stronger than he' is Christ, the Prince of Peace,—to whom has been given the commission "*to bring out the prisoners from the prison.*"

येन नाप्राप्ते यो विधिरारभ्यते स तस्य बाधको भवति ॥

Here is another of Raghunātha's grammatical nyāyas. It forms paribhāṣā 57 in Nāgojibhaṭṭa's work, and is rendered by Professor Kielhorn as follows:—"A rule which is given (in reference to a particular case or particular cases) to which another (rule) *cannot but apply* (or, in other words, which all fall already under some other rule), supersedes the latter." "The meaning of the words येन नाप्राप्ते is 'while another rule is *necessarily* applying,' for the two negatives (न and अ) import more force to the word (प्राप्ते, than this word would possess without them)." The Professor adds the following in a footnote:—"This paribhāṣā teaches us the meaning of the term *apavāda*, and in doing so tells us the reason why an *apavāda* possesses greater force than *antaranga* and other rules. An *apavāda* is a *special* rule; it is given in reference to particular cases which all fall under some *general* rule (*utsarga*); as it is not applicable in any case which does *not* fall under the general rule, it must necessarily supersede the latter, because it would otherwise not serve any purpose whatever." Kaiyaṭa and Nāges'a generally quote it in the shortened form of येन नाप्राप्तिन्याय.

Under this paribhāṣā Nāgojī introduces and discusses the तक्रकौण्डिन्यन्याय, namely "ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दधि दीयतां तक्रं कौण्डिन्याय." The paribhāṣā is found in the following passages of the *Mahābhāṣya*:—1. 1. 6. (vārt. 1.); 1. 1. 28; 3. 4. 85 (vārt. 2); 6. 1. 2 (vārt. 4), where the तक्रकौण्डिन्यन्याय is brought in; 6. 1. 166; 6. 3. 68 (vārt. 5); 6. 4. 163 (vārt 2), with तक्रकौण्डिन्य *again*; 7. 2. 44 (vārt. 4); 7. 2. 117 (vārt. 2), with तक्रकौण्डिन्य; 8. 2. 23 (vārt. 5); 8. 2. 72; and 8. 3 112.

रथकारन्यायः ॥

The simile of *the Rathakāra*. There is a Vedic text which says, "In the rainy season a Rathakāra ought to establish a sacred fire." The question then arises, what is meant by the word Rathakāra? Does it mean a chariot-maker, or is it a member of the caste produced by the marriage of a Māhisya (the offspring of a Kshatriya and a Vais'ya-woman) with a Karaṇī (the offspring of a Vais'ya and a S'ūdra-woman), which is called Rathakāra? The question is discussed in Jaimini 6. 1. 44–50, and is decided in favour of the latter. The discussion is thus summarized in *Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara*:—"आधाने श्रूयते। वर्षासु रथकार आदधीतेति। तत्र रथं करोतीति व्युत्पत्त्या त्रैवर्णिको रथकार इति चेत्। नैवम्। संकीर्णजातिविशेषे रूढत्वात्। वैश्यायां क्षत्रियादुत्पन्नो माहिष्यः। शूद्रायां वैश्यादुत्पन्ना करणी। तस्यां करण्यां माहिष्यादुत्पन्नो रथकारः। तथा च याज्ञवल्क्यः। 'माहिष्येण करण्यां तु रथकारः प्रजायत' इति। तस्य च रथकारस्याधानकालो वर्षर्तुः" ॥

The nyāya is quoted by Nāgojībhaṭṭa in his *vritti* on the ninety-eighth paribhāṣā (अवयवप्रसिद्धेः समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बलीयसी), which Prof. Kielhorn renders thus:—"The (conventional) meaning which a word conveys when taken as a whole, is stronger than the (etymological) meaning derived from (a division of the word into) its parts." In other words, रूढिर्योगमपहरति, which Raghunātha exemplifies by *this word Rathakāra*. The vidhi on which this is based is quoted in full in *Nyāyamanjarī, page 140, line 3.*

रात्रिसत्रन्यायः ॥

The rule as to *a night-sacrifice.* This is the topic of Jaimini 4. 3. 17–19, and is largely used by writers on Vedānta as a type of scripture-passage conveying no direct promise of reward, and therefore dependent on an arthavāda-passage for such promise. Though S'ankara does not mention the nyāya in his bhāṣya on *Brahmasūtra* 3. 3. 38, it is evident that he has it in view, and Ānandagiri, and Amalānanda (in the *Kalpataru*), expressly connect his remarks with it. So also the *Kalpataruparimala.* The last-mentioned work quotes it again on page 255 (in connection with *Brahmasūtra* 1. 2. 24):—"तया सर्वपापप्रदाहोऽपि ब्रह्मलिङ्गप्रश्नोत्तराभ्यां प्राधान्येन प्रतिपिपादयिषितत्योपक्रान्तस्योपासनस्य फलाकांक्षया रात्रिसत्रन्यायेनार्थवादिकफलविपरिणामे कर्तव्ये प्रधानार्थवाद इवाङ्गार्थवादे श्रुतस्यापि फलस्य ग्रहणौचित्यात्."

The nyāya is found also in *Pancapādikāvivaraṇa,* page 122, line 8 from bottom, and again on page 134, line 9 from the bottom. The latter passage is as follows:—"ननु रात्रिसत्रन्यायेनार्थवादगतमेव मोक्षं ब्रह्मज्ञानं वा प्रयोजनं साध्यत्वेन परिणमय्य मोक्षकामो ब्रह्मज्ञानकामो वा विचारयेद् &c." See, too, *S'ālikā,* p. 7 and 157; and *Tattvamuktākalāpa* v. 81.

राधावेधोपमा ॥

The simile of *piercing the central figure of a target.* That is, hitting the bull's eye. It is used of something difficult of accomplishment, and requiring great skill. "In Prākrit the *rādhā* is generally called *puttaliyā,* literally 'a little figure,' as apparently a little human figure was painted in the middle of the butt." This note, contributed by Professor Leumann to Mr. Tawney's translation of Merutunga's work, is probably a correct explanation of the word राधा, rather than the dictionary meaning, "an attitude in shooting." The illustration appears on pages 412, 420, and 434 of *Upamitibhavaprapañcā Kathā,* as follows:—"सा चेदनीं भवेत्कस्य सामग्र्यपि सुदुर्लभा। राधावेधोपमानेन धर्म-

प्राप्तिः प्रकीर्तिता" ॥ "एनं संसारविस्तारं विलंघ्य कथमप्यदः । मानुष्यं प्राप्य दुष्प्रापं राधावेधोपमं जनः" ॥ "भो भव्याः प्रविहाय मोहललितं युष्माभिराकर्ण्यतामेकान्तेन हितं मदीयवचनं कृत्वा विशुद्धं मनः । राधावेधसमं कथंचिदतुलं लब्ध्वापि मानुष्यकं हिंसाक्रोधवशानुगैरिदमहो जीवैः पुरा हारितम्." Two more examples will be found on pages 575 and 981 of the same.

The above meaning of *rādhā* fully explains the epithet *rādhābhedin* as applied to the renowned archer Arjuna.

रोहणाचललाभे रत्नसम्पदः सम्पन्नाः ॥

On acquiring the mountain Rohaṇa one acquires the wealth of gems contained in it. This occurs in the Pratyabhijnā-section of *Sarvadars'anasangraha* (page 106 of Jīvānanda's edn.):—"परमेश्वरतालाभे हि सर्वाः सम्पदस्तन्निष्यन्दमय्यः सम्पन्ना एव रोहणाचललाभे रत्नसंपद इव । एवं परमेश्वरतालाभे किमन्यत्प्रार्थनीयम् । तदुक्तमुत्पलाचार्यैः । 'भक्तिलक्ष्मीसमृद्धानां किमन्यदुपयाचितम् । एनया वा दरिद्राणां किमन्यदुपयाचितमिति.'" Professor Gough renders it thus:—"For when the nature of the Supreme Being is attained, all felicities, which are but the efflux thereof, are overtaken; as if a man acquired the mountain Rohaṇa (Adam's Peak), he would acquire all the treasures it contains. If a man acquire the divine nature, what else is there that he can ask for? Accordingly Utpalācārya says—'What more can they ask who are rich in the wealth of devotion? What else can they ask who are poor in this?'"

For a story in connection with the mountain Rohaṇa as a mine of wealth, see Prabandhacintāmaṇi, page 3.

वटे यक्षन्यायः ॥

The belief as to *a Yakṣa in a Banyan tree.* A popular belief, based solely on the tradition of the elders, that a Yakṣa, or goblin, lives in every Banyan tree. It is used as an illustration of ऐतिह्य ('tradition'), which some regard as a pramāṇa, but which Gautama rejects as such. See *Nyāyasūtra* 2. 2. 1. The *Nyāyasūtravivārana* expounds the term thus:—"ऐतिह्यमिह वृक्षे यक्षः प्रतिवसतीति लोकप्रसिद्धिः । तत्र मूलवक्तृनिर्देशेनाप्तोक्तत्वानिश्चयेन तादृशानिश्चयस्य शाब्दबोधहेतुतया नास्य शब्दप्रमाणेऽन्तर्भावः" ॥ This is the position of the objector who maintains that tradition *is* a distinct pramāṇa; the refutation is contained in sūtra 2. In Ballantyne's *Aphorisms of Nyāya Philosophy,* Book ii, page 66, we have the following rendering of a portion of the *Nyāyasūtravritti*:—"A rumour (*aitihya*) is what is expressed in this way—'thus indeed people say' &c. for it is an assertion which has come from one to another, without any first assertor being indicated:—for example, 'In every Bengal fig-tree there is a goblin,' and the like." In a foot-note to page 329 of Colebrooke's *Essays,* vol. i, Professor Cowell gives to *aitihya* the meaning of "fallible testimony (as opposed to infallible *s'ruti*)," whilst Colebrooke himself, on page 427, renders it by 'tradition.' In *Nyāyamanjarī,* page 194, the nyāya is applied in the following way by the disbeliever in the existence of God:—न च प्रसिद्धिमात्रेण युक्तमेतस्य कल्पनम् । निर्मूलत्वात्तथा चोक्तं प्रसिद्धिर्वटयक्षवत्." And at the top of page 64, there is the following, forming the second half of a verse:—

"ऐतिह्यं तु न सत्यमत्र हि वटे यक्षोऽस्ति वा नेति वा
को जानाति कदा च केन कल्पितं यक्षस्य कीदृग्वपुः" ॥

In *S'lokavārtika* (page 492) we read "जगति बहु न तथ्यं नित्यमैतिह्यमुक्तं भवति तु यदि सत्यं नागमाद्भिद्यते तत्" which Prof. Gaugānātha Jhā renders by "Much of what is known in the world as

'Tradition' is not always true; and whatever happens to be true that does not differ from 'Valid Testimony.'" Pārthasārathi's comment on this is—"पुरुषवचनपरंपरा ऐतिह्यं वटे वटे वैश्रवण इत्यादि। तच्चानिर्णायकत्वादप्रमाणमेव न भवति। तद्भावेऽप्यागमान्तर्भावात्." See, too, *Tārkikarakṣā*, page 117.

वध्यतां वध्यतां बालः ॥

As Raghunāthavarman had the temerity to include this in *his list of nyāyas, I introduce it in order to show its origin* and its worthlessness. At the bottom of page 53 of the Benares edition of *Laukikanyāyasangraha*, it stands thus:—"तथा च 'वध्यतां वध्यतां बालो नानेनार्थोऽस्ति जीवता। स्वपक्षहानिकर्तृत्वाद्यः कुलाङ्गारतां गत' इति न्यायविषयतां नातिवर्तते." This verse, and the words which follow it, are taken bodily, from *Citsukhī* i. 16 (The Paṇḍit, vol. iv, page 534); but the real source of the s'loka is *Vishṇu Purāṇa* 1. 17. 31, where it reads "दुरात्मा वध्यतामेषः," the remainder being the same as the above. I got the clue from the *Laukikanyāyaratnākara*, where Raghunātha apologetically says:—"इदं विष्णुपुराणे प्रह्लादमुद्दिश्य हिरण्याक्षवचनं पूर्वैर्न्यायत्वेनोदाहृतत्वात्तत्त्वेनोदाहृतम्."

वर्चोन्यायः ॥

The topic of *glory* [or splendour]. This forms the topic of Jaimini 3. 8. 25-27. The point discussed is whether in using the mantra "ममाग्ने वर्चो विहवेष्वस्तु," "Fire! let there be glory for me in the offerings," the officiating priest (at the new and full moon sacrifices) is to enjoy the fruit, or whether it falls to the sacrificer. The pūrvapakṣin holds the former view, but the decision is that it goes to the latter. In this adhikaraṇa there is mention of *karaṇa-mantras*, but the term is not explained. Kunte says that a karaṇa-mantra is that which regulates sacrificial operations; and that one which is merely chanted in the course of a sacrificial operation is called *akarma-karaṇa-mantra.*

विलूननासिकस्यादर्शदर्शनम् ॥

Showing a looking-glass to a man whose nose has been cut off! An incitement to wrath! It occurs in *Prabandhacintāmaṇi*, page 291, as follows:—"प्रायः सम्प्रतिकोपाय सन्मार्गस्योपदेशनम्। विलूननासिकस्येव यद्वदादर्शदर्शनम्." "As a general rule, pointing out the right way leads to immediate wrath, as the showing of a mirror to one whose nose has been cut off." This is Mr. Tawney's rendering, and I have adopted the reading of his manuscripts in the first line. In the second line, the Mss. read विशुद्धादर्शदर्शनम्.

विश्वजिन्न्यायः ॥

The law regarding *the Vis'vajit-sacrifice.* It forms part of the great sacrifice called *Gavām ayana* which lasts for a year; for a description of which see Dr. Eggeling's translation of *S'atapatha-Brāhmana*, vol. 2, page 427. A quite new explanation of this sacrificial session is propounded in a book by the learned Librarian of the Mysore Govt. Oriental Library, entitled *Gavām Ayana, the Vedic era.* It was favourably reviewed by Prof. L. D. Barnett in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for April 1909. The Vis'vajit is discussed in Jaimini 4. 3. 10-16, and 6. 7. 1-20. In the former, the question is raised of the reward which is to follow the offering of the sacrifice, since none is mentioned in the scripture prescribing it; and the decision is that in this, and in all similar cases, heaven is to be understood to be the reward. This is somewhat quaintly put by S'abara under sūtra 16:—"अनादिष्टफले कर्मणि स्वर्गः फलम्। इति प्रत्ययो लोके। एवमुच्यते। आरामकृद्देवदत्तो नियतोऽस्य स्वर्गः। तडागकृद्देवदत्तो नियतोऽस्य स्वर्ग इति। इत्थमनेन न्यायेन स्वर्गे संप्रत्ययो भवति यस्मात्स्वर्गफलेषु कर्मसु कर्तव्येषु फलवचनं नैवोच्चारयन्ति गम्यत एवेति। तस्मादप्यवगच्छाम एवंजातीयकेषु स्वर्गः फलमिति." The offerer of the Vis'vajit is required to surrender all his property to the sacrificing priests, a point which gives rise to a very curious

discussion in the Sixth Book. Is he then to give away his father and mother; or, if a reigning monarch, is he to part with all the lands of his kingdom? These and many other interesting points are fully argued out by S'abara; and, for some of them, the English reader may with advantage refer to Colebrooke's Essay on the Mīmāmsā, vol. i., page 345.

This nyāya is very frequently quoted by writers on Vedānta and Nyāya. The following are examples. *Bhāmatī*, page 86:— "न च ब्रह्मभूयादन्यदमृतत्वमार्थवादिकं किञ्चिदस्ति येन तत्काम उपासनायामधिक्रियेत, विश्वजिन्न्यायेन तु स्वर्गकल्पनायां तस्य सातिशयत्वं क्षयित्वं चेति न नित्यफलत्वमुपासनायाः"। *Vedāntakalpataru*, page 430:—"सन्निहितकरणोपकारे संभवति न विश्वजिन्न्यायेन स्वर्गकल्पना नापि दर्शपूर्णमासफलस्वर्गस्यानुषङ्गः"। See, too, *Pancapādikāvivarana*, pages 134 (line 9), 137 (line 13), and 164 (line 6 from bottom). *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 524, line 13 from bottom:—"परप्रकरणपरिपठणविरहाच्च नास्य संपदादिविधिवत्प्रधानाधिकारनिवेशित्वमतो विश्वजिदधिकरणन्यायेन स्वर्गकाममधिकारिणमिह यावदुपात्तमध्यवसामस्तावदेव च न पुनरावर्तते &c." There is another good example of it in the early part of the Jaimini chapter of *Sarvadars'anasangraha*.

विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम् ॥

A bowl of poison with milk on the surface. A wolf in sheep's clothing. The illustration is found in Merutunga's work the *Prabandhacintāmaṇi*, page 153:—"परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम्। वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुंभं पयोमुखम्." "The friend who behind one's back tries to impede one's business, but in one's presence speaks kindly, such a friend one should avoid, a bowl of poison with milk on the surface." This is Mr. Tawney's rendering (on page 92), and he points out in a footnote that the verse is quoted in Böhtlingk's *Indische Sprüche*, and ascribed by him to Cāṇakya.

शंखन्यायः ॥

The simile of [the time for sounding] *the conch-shell.* An offering called उपांशुयाज, or 'low-voiced offering,' is performed *between* the cake-oblation to Agni and that to Agni-Soma at the full-moon, and *between* the cake-oblation to Agni and that to Indra-Agni at the new-moon (Dr. Eggling's trans: of Satapatha-Brāhmaṇa, vol. i. page 192). Sometimes, however, the second oblation is omitted; and then the question arises how is the Upāṁs'uyāja to be offered, since that comes *between* the two? The subject is discussed in Jaimini 10. 8. 62-70, and the above question is answered by S'abara as follows:—"यो हि द्वयोः पुरोडाशयोर्मध्य इति कालोऽवगम्यते स एव पूर्वस्मादुत्तर इति । एवं चेद्यद्यप्येकपुरोडाशायां द्वौ पुरोडाशौ न स्तस्तथापि स पूर्वं आग्नेयोऽस्ति तस्मादुत्तरः स एव कालो योऽसावन्तरालेन लक्षितः । यथा 'नागवेलायामागन्तव्यं,' 'शंखवेलायामागन्तव्यं,' 'पटहवेलायामागन्तव्यं' इति यस्मिन् ग्रामे न नागा न शंखा न पटहस्तस्मिन्नपि स एव कालस्तत्र ह्यागमनं क्रियते । एवमिहापि द्रष्टव्यम् । तस्मादेकपुरोडाशायामुपांशुयाजः कर्तव्य इति."

The simile might well be called शंखध्वनिवेलान्याय, but I have adopted the name given in the Nyāyamālāvistara on this *adhikaraṇa*, which also explains it more fully:—"शंखन्यायेनोपलक्षकस्याग्नीषोमीयपुरोडाशस्यैवाभावेऽप्युपलक्ष्ये काले यागोऽस्ति । यथा शंखध्वनिवेलायां राजसेवार्थं प्रतिदिनमागन्तव्यमित्युक्ते कस्मिंश्चिद्दिने तं शंखं धमतः पुरुषस्याभावेनोपलक्षकस्य ध्वनेरभावेऽप्युपलक्षिते तस्मिन्काले सेवकाः समागच्छन्ति तथात्रापि द्रष्टव्यम्."

This is very clear, but what is the meaning of नागवेला? To be in harmony with the rest of the sentence it ought to indicate something which, like the sounding of the *s'ankha* or the beating of the *paṭaha*, takes place regularly every day; but how can any such sense be got out of *nāga*, unless it refers to the trumpeting of the royal elephants at some particular time

of the day? The S'āstradīpikā, Nyāyamālāvistara, and Jaiminīyasūtravṛitti ignore the expression altogether.

In Appai Dikṣita's *Vidhirasāyana*, page 22, we have an instance of the शंखन्याय as follows:—"उपलक्षणापायेऽप्युपलक्ष्यानपायस्य प्रतिदिनं शंखवेलायामागन्तव्यमित्यादौ प्रसिद्धत्वात्। न हि कालविशेषोपलक्षणतयोपात्ते शंखध्वनौ कचिद्दिवसे दैवादकृते सति तदुपलक्षितः कालो नास्तीति नावगम्यते." See also *Vidhiviveka*, page 7.

Compare the expression "Cockshut-time," in Shakespeare's *Richard* iii (Act V. Scene 3):—"Thomas the Earl of Surrey, and himself, Much about cock-shut time, from troop to troop. Went through the army, cheering up the soldiers." In Chambers' *Twentieth Century Dictionary* the expression is said to mean "Twilight; probably referring to the time when poultry are shut up." Webster's *International Dictionary* gives a different explanation.

शलभन्यायः ॥

The illustration of *the moth*. The destruction of the silly moth by flying into a lighted lamp is a figure often met with in Sanskrit works; as for example in *S'is'upālavadha* ii. 117, *Kumārasambhava* iv. 40, *Rājataranginī* vii. 375, and Kāmandaki i. 43. According to Merutunga, however, the poor moth is moved with envy at the brilliance of the light, and so seeks to diminish it! He says (on page 211, at the bottom):—"उज्ज्वलगुणमभ्युदितं क्षुद्रो द्रष्टुं न कथमपि क्षमते। दग्ध्वा तनुमपि शलभो दीप्रं दीपार्चिषं हरति." "The mean man cannot anyhow endure to behold the exaltation of the man of radiant merit; the moth even burns its own body to extinguish the bright flame of the candle." (Tawney's translation, page 130).

शान्ते कर्मणि वेतालोदयः ॥

When the [prescribed] *ritual* [for the removal or prevention of evil] *is at an end, up comes a goblin!* This implies ultimate failure in spite of effort. It occurs in Citsukha Muni's comment on *Nyāyamakaranda*, page 16, as follows:—"ननु सोऽयं शान्ते कर्मणि वेतालोदयोऽभेदं साधयितुं प्रवृत्तेन भेदश्रुतेरुदाहृतत्वात्." In *Bhāmatī*, page 93, line 17, the nyāya is quoted as "शान्तिकर्मणि वेतालोदयः," which makes the goblin appear *during the performance* of the शान्ति, the rite to avert evil. So, too, in Maṇḍana-Mis'ra's *Vidhiviveka*, page 210. The purport, however, is the same as in the other case. In Ās'valāyana's *Gṛihyasūtra* 4. 6. 1, शान्तिकर्म is prescribed when a *guru* dies, or on the loss of a son or of cattle.

शाब्द्याकांक्षा शब्देनैव पूर्यते ॥

Verbal expectancy is satisfied [or fulfilled] *by words only.* This nyāya of Raghunātha's is very frequently met with. It occurs in the last chapter of *Sarvadars'anasangraha* (page 157 of Bib. Ind. and 177 of Jīvānanda's edn.) with पूर्यां as the last word; in *Vedāntakalpataruparimala*, page 680, line 7; in Vaidyanātha's comment on *Kāvyapradīpa* page 232 (in the erroneous form शाब्दा साकांक्षा); in Haridāsa's vṛitti on *Kusumānjali* iii. 15 (page 35), also in Rucidatta's commentary on the same portion (page 478); and, finally, in *Sāhityadarpaṇa* ii. 18 (with प्रपूर्यते).

In paragraph 70 of the *Tarkasangraha* we are told that there are three requisites to the intelligibility of a sentence, namely, expectancy (*ākānkṣā*), compatibility (*yogyatā*), and juxtaposition (*sannidhi*). In para 71, the first of these is thus explained:—"Expectancy means a word's incapacity to convey a complete meaning, this being occasioned by the

absence of another word [which, when it comes as expected, will complete the construction and the sense]." Then in para 72 we read:—"a collection of words devoid of expectancy &c., is no instrument of right knowledge; for example, 'cow, horse man, elephant,' gives no information, from the absence of expectancy'; [the words having no reference one to another, and not looking out for one another]." This is Dr. Ballantyne's translation, accompanying the text; and the same subject is explained by him in his lucid rendering of *Sāhityadarpaṇa* i. 6.

शाल्यादिविषयस्य मुशलादेः करणस्य श्यामाकेऽभिहतिर्भवति ॥

A blow with an instrument such as a pestle, directed towards the rice, falls instead on the s'yāmāka grain. Aiming, at a pigeon and killing a crow. It occurs in *Nyāyavārtika*, page 46:—"कथं पुनरन्यविषयं करणमन्यविषयां क्रियां करोति । शाल्यादिविषयस्य मुशलादेः करणस्य श्यामाकेऽभिहतिर्भवति । नानियमादिति यद्विषयं करणं तद्विषया क्रियेति न नियमोऽस्ति । दृष्टा हि वृक्षादिविषयस्य छेदनस्यावयवक्रियेति । वृक्षश्छिद्यतेऽवयवे क्रियेति" ॥

शास्त्रफलं प्रयोक्तरि ॥

The fruit promised in Scripture [in connection with a sacrificial or other act] *is for the performer* [of that act]. These are the first words of Jaimini's sūtra 3. 7. 18. They are quoted as a nyāya in a passage of *Vedāntatattvaviveka*, for which see "मुनिर्मनुते, मूर्खो मुच्यते." It is cited by Vācaspati Mis'ra, also, in *Tātparyaṭīkā*, page 296, line 6 from bottom, and page 493, line 4, and in his *Bhāmatī*, pages 28 and 492. Also in *S'rī-bhāṣya* 2. 3. 33 (p. 1688), and 3. 4. 45 (p. 2028), where Dr. Thibaut renders it, 'the fruit of the injunction belongs to the agent." The first part of *Tattvamuktākalāpa* ii 50 reads thus—

"अन्यैरन्यकर्मसमुपजनितफलभुक् शास्त्रैर्व्याकुली स्यात् &c.," on which the author comments as follows:—"अन्यस्यान्यकृतकर्मफलभोगे शास्त्रकर्तृ प्रयोक्तरीति व्यवस्थाभङ्गाच्छास्त्रस्य व्याकुलता स्यात् &c." Compare Patanjali on Pāṇini I. 3. 72.

शिबिकोद्वाहकवत् ॥

The simile of *men carrying a palanquin*. Used by Jayanta Bhaṭṭa to show how all the words in a sentence *unitedly* convey the sense of the latter. It occurs in *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 397, line 12 "यथा हि शाखानि करणानि काष्ठानीति पाके व्याप्रियन्ते यथा च शिबिकाया वाहकाः सर्वे शिबिकामुद्वहन्ति यथा ग्रावाणोऽपि मिलिता उखां बिभ्रति तथा पदान्यपि मिलितानि वाक्यार्थमवबोधयन्ति." Again, on page 400, line 11 from bottom:—"शिबिकोद्वाहकवन्मिलितानि पदानि कार्यं संहत्य व्याप्रियन्त इत्युक्तमिव मन्यते." Cf. *Bṛhadāraṇyavārtika*, I. 4. 1600.

शिरोवेष्टनेन नासिकास्पर्शन्यायः ॥

शिलाघनमध्यस्थप्रदीपसहस्रप्रथनवत् ॥

The simile of *the shining-forth of a thousand lamps standing in the midst of solid rock!* It occurs in *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 2. 28, near the end:—"किंचान्यप्रदीपवद्विज्ञानमवभासकान्तरनिरपेक्षं स्वयमेव प्रथत इति ब्रुवताप्रमाणगम्यं विज्ञानमनवगन्तृकमित्युक्तं स्यात् । शिलाघनमध्यस्थप्रदीपसहस्रप्रथनवत्." Dr. Thibaut renders it thus:—"Moreover, if you maintain that the idea, lamplike, manifests itself without standing in need of a further principle to illuminate it, you maintain thereby that ideas exist which are not apprehended by any of the means of knowledge, and which are without a knowing being; which is no better than to assert that a thousand lamps burning inside some impenetrable mass of rocks manifest themselves."

शुष्केष्टिन्यायः ॥

The figure of *a sham-sacrifice.* That is, the performance of sacrificial ceremonies, by a pupil, with a view to his becoming proficient in them, without the offering of a real sacrifice. This is classed with भूमिरथिक in S'abara's bhāshya on Jaimini 9. 2. 13, and an extract from the passage will be found under that nyāya. The term शुष्केष्टि, as adopted in Marāṭhī, is thus explained by Molesworth:—"Dry exercise or blank practising; performance or doing, antecedently to the occasion, of a work or matter in which the performer is ignorant or inexpert (in order that the necessary knowledge or ability may be acquired in provision for occasions anticipated)."

श्रुतिबलीयस्त्वन्यायः ॥

See this explained under पाठक्रमन्याय.

श्वः कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत ॥

One should do to-day that which one intends to do tomorrow. "Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." The verse containing this nyāya of Raghunātha's occurs three times in *S'āntiparva*, namely in chapters CLXXV, CCLXXVIII, and CCCXXIII of Calcutta edition. It reads as follows:—

श्वःकार्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वाह्णे चापराह्णिकम् ।
न हि प्रतीक्षते मृत्युः कृतं वास्य न वा कृतम् ॥

It is quoted in the *Prabandhacintāmani*, page 111, and Mr. Tawney (on page 68 of his translation) renders it thus:— "One should do to-day the duty of tomorrow, and in the forenoon the duty of the afternoon, for death will not consider whether one has done one's work or not."

Compare the following well-known story. "An old Rabbi was once asked by his pupil when he should fulfil a certain precept of the law, and the answer was 'The day before you die.' 'But,' said the disciple, 'I may die tomorrow.' 'Then,' said the master, 'do it to-day.'"

श्वपुच्छोन्नामनन्यायः ॥

The simile of the attempt to straighten a dog's tail. An [illegible] of [illegible] effort. It occurs in the following verse of [illegible] *Upamitibhavaprapañca Kathā*, page 118:—

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] *[illegible]* in the second Handful.

श्वलीढमिव पायसम् ॥

Like a milky preparation that has been licked by a dog. Used of something which has become impure and therefore unacceptable. It is found in the following verse of the last chapter of the *Sarvadars'anasangraha* :—"फलाभिसन्धेरुपघातकत्वमभिहितं भगवद्भिर्नीलकण्ठभारतीश्रीचरणैः ।

अपि प्रयत्नसम्पन्नं कामेनोपहतं तपः ।
न तुष्टये महेशस्य श्वलीढमिव पायसम् ॥

Compare with this the nyāya "न हि पूतं स्याद्गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम्."

श्वा कर्णे वा पुच्छे वा छिन्ने श्वैव भवति नाश्वो न गर्दभः॥

A dog, when an ear or its tail has been cut off is still a dog, not a horse or a donkey! This is Patanjali's illustration of the vārtika एकदेशविकृतमनन्यवत् (which see above) and is referred to by Nāges'a in his comment on Kaiyaṭa (under S'iva sūtra 2, vārtika 4), as the छिन्नपुच्छश्वदृष्टान्त. Compare also Nāgojībhaṭṭa's paribhāṣā xxxvii. Akin to this illustration is Kumārila's "न हि गोर्गडुनि जाते विषाणे वा भग्ने गोत्वं तिरोधीयते," which is found in *Tantravārtika* 2. 1. 34, page 418; and "न हि केवलभोजी देवदत्तोऽन्यैः सह पंक्त्यां भुञ्जानोऽन्यत्वं प्रपद्यते," on page 617.

षोडशिग्रहणाग्रहणन्यायः ॥

The rule as to *the use or omission of the Ṣoḍas'istotra* [at the Atirātra-sacrifice]. In very common use as an indication of option being allowable in regard to something. From the introduction to the third volume of Dr. Eggeling's translation of the S'atapatha Brāhmaṇa, we learn that "the distinctive feature of the Atirātra-sacrifice, as the name itself indicates, is an 'overnight' performance of chants and recitation...At the end of each round, libations are offered, followed by the inevitable potations of Soma-liquor...and the performance partook largely of the character of a regular nocturnal carousal." Then, as to the

Ṣ'oḍas'in, he says (page xviii)—"As regards the ceremonies preceding the night-performance, there is a difference of opinion among ritualists as to whether the Ṣ'oḍas'i-stotra is or is not a necessary element of the Atirātra...As'valāyana (5. 11. 1) refers incidentally to the Ṣ'oḍas'in, as part of the Atirātra, though it is not quite clear from the text of the sūtra whether it is meant to be a necessary or only an optional feature of that sacrifice." There can be little doubt, however, that the learned writers who use the nyāya, regard the use of the stotra as optional. For example, as illustrations of option in action, S'ankara, in his bhāṣya on sūtra 1. 1. 2 (page 37), and again on sūtra 2. 1. 27 (page 471), quotes the Vedic sentences "अतिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति" "नातिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति." Then at the close of 1. 4. 13, he says:—अपेक्षाभेदाच्च समानेऽपि मन्त्रे ज्योतिषो ग्रहणाग्रहणे। यथा समानेऽप्यतिरात्रे वचनभेदात्षोडशिनो ग्रहणाग्रहणे तद्वत्"; and in 3. 3. 2, "न हि षोडशिग्रहणाग्रहणयोरतिरात्रो भिद्यते." In his comment on 3. 3. 26 (page 893, line 5 from bottom), Ānandagiri makes use of the expression "षोडशिग्रहणाग्रहणवद्विकल्पे प्राप्ते," and repeats it three lines lower down. In *Vedāntakalpataruparimala*, page 539 (line 7 from bottom), we read "षोडशिग्रहणन्यायेन विकल्पो भविष्यति," and on page 656 (line 4), षोडशिग्रहणाग्रहणन्यायसञ्चारणे तथैव विरोधपरिहाराय विकल्पोऽभ्युपगन्तव्यः." The optional character of the stotra is made use of by Laugākṣibhāskar also, in *Artha-sangraha*, page 24, from line 14; and by Nāges'abhaṭṭa in the *Pradīpoddyota* on Mahābhāṣya 1. 1. 44 (vārt. 7).

सकृद्गतिन्यायः ॥

This is Nāgojibhaṭṭa's shortened form of the paribhāṣā सकृद्गतौ विप्रतिषेधे यद्बाधितं तद्बाधितमेव, which Professor Kielhorn renders thus:—"When (two rules), while they apply (simultaneously), mutually prohibit each other, that which is once superseded is superseded altogether." This is illustrated by the following from ordinary life:—"यथा तुल्यबलयोरेकः प्रेष्यो भवति स तयोः पर्यायेण कार्यं

करोति यदा तमुभौ युगपत्प्रेषयतो नानादिक्षु च कार्ये तदोभयोर्न करोति यौगपद्यासंभवात्" ॥ The paribhāṣā is found in *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 1. 56 (vārt. 25, 26, 27); 1. 4. 2 (vārt. 7); 6. 3. 42 (vārt. 5); 6. 3 139; 6. 4. 62 (vārt. 2); 7. 1. 26; 7. 1. 54; and 7. 1. 73. The illustration is met with in 1. 4. 2 (vārt. 5), and 6. 1. 85 (vārt. 3).

सत्रन्यायः ॥

The rule regarding *a sacrificial session*. For this kind of sacrifice, lasting several days, not less than seventeen sacrificers are absolutely necessary. But what if one of them should leave or die before the completion of the ceremony? In such a case he *must* be replaced by a substitute, or the whole thing becomes null and void. This, however, cannot be done when there is only one sacrificer engaged in a sacrifice. The nyāya is the subject of Jaimini 6. 3. 22. In sūtras 23 to 26 it is laid down that the substitute does not reap the benefit of the sacrifice,— but that it goes to the man whose place he has taken. It is very clear, from the above, that the mention of the सत्रन्याय on page 430, line 5 of *Vedāntakalpataru*, is wrong, and that the reference is really to the रात्रिसत्रन्याय which see above.

संदिग्धस्य वाक्यशेषान्निर्णयः ॥

The meaning of an ambiguous expression is to be determined from the context. In *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 1. 3. 14 there is a discussion as to the meaning of the 'small ether' of Chhāndogya Upaniṣad 8. 1. 1, and Ānandagiri makes the following comment on the closing part of it:—"समुच्चयेति । संदिग्धस्य वाक्यशेषान्निर्णय इति न्यायाद्दहरो तस्मिन्यदन्तरिति तच्छब्दोऽनन्तरमप्याकाशानभिलंघ्य हृत्पुण्डरीकं परामृशति तत्र यदन्तराकाशं तदन्वेष्टव्यं विजिज्ञासितव्यं चेत्युपसंहरति." The nyāya is quoted again in his ṭīkā on 3. 3. 52. It is taken from Jaimini's sūtra 1. 4. 29, "संदिग्धेषु वाक्यशेषात्," which is quoted and applied by the author of the *S'āstradīpikā*, in his

discussion, under 1. 3. 8, of such words as यव, वराह, पीलु and others, to which the Āryas attach one meaning and the Mlecchas another. We find it, too, in Kumārila's lengthy exposition of the same portion, in the words:—"संदिग्धेषु च सर्वेषु वाक्यशेषेण निर्णयम्" (page 148); and again under 3. 4. 36 (page 1003):—"संदिग्धं वाक्यशेषेण निर्णयमत्रधारितम् । विध्युद्देशेन निर्णीते किं तु शेषः करिष्यति." See also *Bhāmatī* 3. 3. 34 (page 641).

समुदाये वाक्यपरिसमाप्तिः ॥

For this paribhāṣā, see under गर्गशतदण्डनन्याय.

संभवत्येकवाक्यत्वे वाक्यभेदश्च नेष्यते ॥

When a sentence can suitably be regarded as one, it is not right to divide it. This oft-quoted line of Kumārila's was directed against an older writer, named Bhavadāsa (so Pārthasārathi tells us), who proposed to divide Jaimini's sūtra 1. 1. 4 into two parts. The line is found in *S'lokavārtika*, page 135. It is quoted in *Bhāmatī* 1. 1. 28 (page 159), 1. 3. 13 (page 206), 1. 4. 3 (page 286), 1. 4. 16 (page 308), 3. 3. 57 (page 668), and 3. 4. 20 (page 678). In Ānandagiri on *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 1. 2. 15, we read—"वक्तृभेदेऽप्येकवाक्यता साकांक्षत्वात्पूर्वोत्तरवाक्ययोरेकार्थत्वं वाक्यैक्यसंभवे तद्भेदस्यायोगादित्यर्थः," and, in the latter part of the bhāṣya on 1. 4. 3, S'ankara himself has a good deal to say on एकवाक्यता. Then Ānandagiri quotes the nyāya in his comment on 2. 3. 2 and 3. 3. 14. "A *vākyabheda*—split of the sentence–takes place according to the Mīmāṃsā when one and the same sentence contains two new statements which are different." (Dr. Thibaut's Translation of Sankara's bhāṣya, vol. i. page 177 note). See, too, Prof. Cowell's long note on page 68 of his Translation of S'āṇḍilya sūtras.

सम्भवे व्यभिचारे च स्याद्विशेषणमर्थवत् ॥

A qualifying word is of use when it is appropriate [that is, when it suits the विशेष्य], *and when* [without it] *a wrong meaning would be conveyed.*

The nyāya is quoted as above in the commentary on *Saṅkṣepaśārīraka* i. 347 (The Paṇḍit, vol. v. page 676), and on page 401 of *Vidyāsāgarī* (a comment on *Khaṇḍanakhaṇḍakhādya*); whilst, on page 215 of the latter, it appears without स्यात्. There is another good example on p. 592.

I have traced it, however, as far back as Kumārila, but cannot say whether he was its author or not. In *Tantravārtika* 1. 3. 18 (=Jaimini 1. 3. 24.) there is a discussion (as a *pūrvapakṣa*) of the reasons assigned by Patanjali for the study of grammar. One of these is that, without a knowledge of grammar, the performance of the injunction "ब्राह्मणेन निष्कारणो धर्मः षडङ्गो वेदोऽध्येयः" would be impossible; on which the pūrvapakṣin says:—

" षडङ्गो वेद इत्युक्तं श्रुतिलिङ्गाद्यपेक्षया ।
तैः षड्भिः प्रविभक्तः सन्स हि कर्मविबोधनः ॥

ननु बाह्याङ्गानपेक्षत्वे वेदस्वरूपान्तर्गतश्रुत्याद्यपेक्षया विशेषणमनर्थकं प्रसज्यते । तथाहि ।

संभवव्यभिचाराभ्यां स्याद्विशेषणसंभवः ।
श्रुत्याद्यव्यभिचारात्तु तैरङ्गैः किं विशेष्यते" ॥

Dr. Gangānāth Jhā renders this (and the preceding clause) as follows:—

"We must explain the expression 'the Veda with its six subsidiary sciences' as referring to its constituent parts, in the following manner. The 'six subsidiaries' referred to must be taken to be the six means of interpretation—Direct Assertion &c.; as it is only when interpreted through these that the Veda becomes capable of rightly pointing out *Dharma*. An objec-

tion is here raised :—If the subsidiaries referred to be taken as those contained in the Veda itself (*i. e.* Direct Assertion, &c.), and not anything outside it (as grammar, Nirukta, &c.), then in that case the qualification *with the six subsidiaries* would be absolutely meaningless. Specially as we can have a qualification, only when such a one is possible, and when a qualification is actually needed for the purpose of setting aside certain incongruities (or contradictions); and as there is certainly no incongruity in the Veda with regard to Direct Assertion &c. what could be specified by a qualification of these subsidiaries? [That is to say, Grammar not being invariably concomitant with the Veda, a qualification is needed in order to make it an object of study together with the Veda; while Direct Assertion &c., are always contained in the Veda, and hence any qualification of these would be absolutely meaningless]." Page 281.

Another good example is furnished by Sures'vara in his vārtika on *Brihadāraṇyakopaniṣadbhāṣya.* At the beginning of the second Brāhmaṇa of the sixth Chapter, referring to the prayer "अग्ने नय सुपथा राये &c.," at the end of the *seventh* chapter of the *āraṇyaka* (the *fifth* of the *Upaniṣad*), he says:—

"सप्तमावसितावुक्तं मार्गप्रार्थनमग्नितः ।
सुपथेति श्रुतं तत्र श्रुत्या मार्गविशेषणम् ॥ २ ॥
संभवे व्यभिचारे च विशेषणविशेष्ययोः
दृष्टं विशेषणं लोके यथेहापि तथेक्ष्यताम्" ॥ ३ ॥

Ānandagiri explains verse 3 as follows:—

"संभव इति । नीलमुत्पलमित्यत्र विशेषणविशेष्ययोः संभवे विशेषणं विना विशेष्यस्य व्यभिचारे प्रसक्ते नीलमिति विशेषणमर्थवद्दृष्टम् । तथा सुपथा नयेत्यत्रापि व्यभिचारसंभवे विशेषणमर्थवज्ज्ञेयमित्यर्थः" ॥ ३ ॥

The fourth verse of the vārtika still further elucidates it:—

"सुपथेति ततो युक्तं संभवे भूयसां पथाम् ।
विशेषणमतो वाच्याः पन्थानः कर्महेतवः" ॥ ४ ॥

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vārtika, page 84, line 7; in *Pancapādikāvivaraṇa*, page 167, line 3 from bottom; in *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 256, line 16; in *Vivaraṇaprameyasangraha*, page 169, line 17; and in *Srībhāṣya* 3. 3. 53. Raghunāthavarman makes use of the nyāya but does not include it in his numbered list.

साकमेधीयन्यायः ॥

The law *relating to the Sākamedha offerings.* This is the topic of Jaimini 5. 1. 19-22. The group of offerings called *Sākam-edhāḥ* form the third of the three seasonal, or four-monthly (cāturmāsya), sacrifices which are performed at the *parvans* (or commencement of the spring, rainy, and autumn seasons), and which, in this case, last for two days; three of the group (consisting of seven) being offered on the first day, and the remainder on the second day. An objector urges that two days are required for each of the group, but this is set aside, and the ruling is as above. For a full description of these four-monthly sacrifices, see Dr. Eggeling's translation of the *S'ata-patha-Brāhmaṇa*, vol. i. pages 383 and 408.

साक्षः पुरुषः परेण चेन्नीयते नूनमक्षिभ्यां न पश्यति ॥

If a man with eyes is led by somebody else, it is clear that he does not see with his eyes! This is found in S'abara on Jaimini 1. 2. 31 and is used by an objector to illustrate his argument that it is not necessary to understand the meaning of Vedic sentences employed in sacrificial rites, since the way in which they are to be used is clearly laid down in works prepared for the purpose. The illustration is quoted by Jayanta Bhaṭṭa in *Nyāyamanjarī*, page 286, line 12.

सामान्यविधिरस्पष्टः ॥

An injunction in general terms is indefinite. It appears as a nyāya in the second part of the *Laukikanyāyaratnākara* (I. O. MS, page 319 *a*), where Raghunāth applies it thus:— "लोके कंचिद्देशं जिगमिषुं प्रति तत्रत्यानि वस्तून्यानेयानीति सामान्यतो विधायेदमानेयमिदमानेयमिति स्पष्टीक्रियते." It is doubtless derived from the following verse in *Tantravārtika* 3. 4. 47 (page 1020):—

"सामान्यविधिरस्पष्टः संह्रियेत विशेषतः।
स्पष्टस्य तु विधेर्नान्यैरुपसंहारसंभवः" ॥

The verse is cited in *Vedāntakalpataruparimala* (page 253), where the second line reads "स्पष्टस्य तु विधेर्नैवमुपसंहार इष्यते," and the first line is quoted by the author of the *Nyāyasudhā* in his comment on *Tantravārtika* 1. 2. 42 which defines the term परिसंख्या ('limitation,' or 'exclusive specification,' as Dr. Thibaut and M. M. Kunte respectively render it).

The lack of definiteness in general statements is alluded to by S'abara, also, on Jaimini 10. 8. 16, where he says "न हि सामान्यवाची शब्दो विशेषानभिवदति," but Kumārila points out (on page 1027) that the विशेष requires the सामान्य. He says:—"न तु निःसामान्यः कश्चिद्विशेष उपपद्यते। ततश्च वृक्षमानयेत्युक्ते शिंशपामित्यविरोधात्पश्चादुच्यमानं न विरुध्यते."

सावकाशनिरवकाशयोर्निरवकाशो बलीयान् ॥

That [injunction] *which leaves no room* [for others] *is stronger than one which does.* For example, an injunction directing animal sacrifice ["अग्नीषोमीयं पशुमालभेत"] and which leaves no room for option, overpowers the more general one forbidding the taking of life ["न हिंस्यात्सर्वा भूतानि"]. In this way one Smṛiti may prevail over another. The nyāya is found in Raghunātha's list, and is applied by him as follows:—

"न चानुभवेन श्रुतेर्बाधः शक्यः श्रुतेर्निरवकाशत्वात् । निरवकाशस्य च सावकाशनिरवकाशयोर्निरवकाशो बलीयानिति न्यायाद्बाधकत्वोपपत्तेः"॥ A reference to *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 1. 1 will fully explain the two terms of this expression. In his comment on it Ānandagiri quotes the nyāya twice, and again under 2. 1. 4, 6, and 13. In immediate connection with the first of the five, Ānandagiri quotes also the nyāya "सापेक्षनिरपेक्षयोर्निरपेक्षस्य बलवत्त्वम्," and the two occur together in the following verses of Yāmunācārya's *Āgamaprāmāṇya*, page 63:—"सापेक्षनिरपेक्षत्वे न हि बाधस्य कारणम् । शुक्तौ रजतबोधस्य निरपेक्षस्य बाधकम् ॥ नेदं रजतविज्ञानं तत्सापेक्षमपीष्यते । सेयं ज्वालेति संवित्तेस्तैलवर्तिविनाशजा ॥ अनुमा बाधिका दृष्टा सापेक्षाप्यक्षजन्मनः । अतो निरवकाशेन सावकाशं निषिध्यते"॥ See also Citsukha Muni on *Nyāyamakaranda*, pages 7 and 148; and "सापेक्षमसमर्थं भवति" in *Mahābhāṣya* 2. 1. 69 (vārt. 6) and *Syādvādamanjarī*, page 19.

सिंहस्यैकपदं यथा ॥

Like a lion's first step. This obscure nyāya occurs in Merutunga's work, page 278:—"विचार्याविचार्य वा कृतप्रयाणोऽयं महानरेन्द्रश्चालितः । सिंहस्यैकपदं यथेति न्यायाच्चलित एव राजते." Mr. Tawney renders it thus (on page 174):—"Whether with due consideration or not, this great king has been set in motion, and has started on his expedition; on the principle of the lion's first step, he cuts a good figure on the march." Does the illustration mean that a lion in motion presents a finer appearance than one at rest?

सिकताकूपवत् ॥

The simile of *a well* [dug] *in sandy soil* [the sides of which are incessantly falling in]. Used of an argument that will not hold water. It is found in *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 2. 32:—"किं बहुना सर्वप्रकारेण यथा यथायं वैनाशिकसमय उपपत्तिमत्त्वाय परीक्ष्यते तथा तथा सिकताकूपवद्विदीर्यत एव । न कांचिदत्रोपपत्तिं पश्यामः" ॥

सिकतातैलन्यायः ॥

The figure of *oil from sand.* A non-entity like a hare's horn. The following is from Bhartṛihari's *Nītis'ataka* (verse 5):—

> "लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन्
> पिबेच्च मृगतृष्णिकासु सलिलं पिपासार्दितः ।
> कदाचिदपि पर्यटन्छशविषाणमासादये-
> न्न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत्" ॥

In *Brahmasūtrabhāṣya* 2. 1. 16, we read:—"यच्च यदात्मना यत्र न वर्तते न ततत उत्पद्यते यथा सिकताभ्यस्तैलम्." Compare with this, *Yogavāsiṣṭha* 2. 5. 23, "न यत्नेनापि महता प्राप्यते रत्नमश्मतः", where तैलमश्मतः is given as a variant. American rock-oil was not known in those days! There are two good examples of this illustration in *Nyāyamanjarī.* On page 493, line 1:—तैलार्थी हि तिलसर्षपानुपादत्ते न सिकताः । असत्त्वे च तैलस्य को विशेषः सर्षपाणां सिकताभ्यः" ॥ On page 494:—"तैलार्थी सिकताः कश्चिदाददानो न दृश्यते। अदृष्ट्वा चाद्य नान्योऽपि तदर्थी तासु धावति."

Compare also *Paris'iṣṭaparvan* viii. 152:—

> "व्याहार्षीन्मुनिरप्येवं प्रसीद मृगलोचने ।
> अस्मासु भवति द्रव्यं किं तैलं वालुकास्विव" ॥

सूक्तवाकन्यायः ॥

The law as to *the Sūktavāka* [or song of praise]. This is the topic of Jaimini 3. 2. 15-18, and immediately follows the *Prastara-praharaṇanyāya* with which it is closely connected. Both form a part of the New and Full Moon sacrifices in connection with which there is the direction "सूक्तवाकेन प्रस्तरं प्रहरति." The question then arises as to whether the whole of the mantras which comprise the Sūktavāka are to be repeated on each of the two occasions, or only a part. S'abara's argument is thus paraphrased by Kunte:—"Though the Veda mentions positively

that certain mantras are to be used in certain sacrifices, yet they are not to be so used blindly. The mantra which serves some purpose of a sacrifice is to be used. Though the Veda prescribes the use of the whole mantra, yet it is not to be obstinately maintained that the whole is to be recited. A whole mantra like the Sūktavāka, or a part only, is to be recited according as it is necessary. This is to be ascertained by the sacrificer himself. Hence it cannot be said that the whole Sūktavāka is to be recited on the occasion either of the new or of the full moon day." Again :—"That portion of the Sūktavāka which is recited at the new or full moon sacrifice is the whole of it in reference to the sacrifice itself; because the Veda never prescribes a certain text as constituting the Sūktavāka, and because the Veda simply states that the Sūktavāka, is to be recited... The Sūktavāka is not one text only, but is composed of different texts. The principal god connected with a sacrifice is mentioned in the middle of the Sūktavāka, while something connected with the sacrifice to be performed is described at its beginning and end......All that is sought is the accomplishment of the new or full moon sacrifice. Hence there is no necessity for discussing whether the whole Sūktavāka or a portion of it is to be recited; because whatever mantras are sufficient to accomplish a sacrifice constitute the whole Sūktavāka so far as the sacrifice is concerned."

सूत्रवद्धशकुनिन्यायः ॥

The simile of *a bird tied by a cord.* It is found in the *Chhāndogya Upaniṣad* 6. 8. 2, namely :—"स यथा शकुनिः सूत्रेण प्रवद्धो दिशं दिशं पतित्वान्यत्रायतनमलब्ध्वा वन्धनमेवोपश्रयत एवमेव खलु सोम्य तन्मनो दिशं दिशं पतित्वान्यत्रायतनमलब्ध्वा प्राणमेवोपश्रयते प्राणवन्धनं हि सोम्य मन इति."

Vidyāraṇya versified the above in his *Anubhūtiprakās'a* (iii. 81) and *Pancadas'ī.* (xi. 47) respectively as follows:—

"शकुनिः सूत्रबद्धो यः स गच्छन्विविधा दिशः ।
अलब्ध्वाधारमाकाशे बन्धनस्थानमाव्रजेत्" ॥
"शकुनिः सूत्रबद्धः सन्दिक्षु व्यापृत्य विश्रमम् ।
अलब्ध्वा बन्धनस्थानं हस्तस्तम्भाद्युपाश्रयेत्" ॥

I have omitted, in each case, a second verse relating to the *dārṣṭāntika.*

सूत्रशाटिकान्यायः ॥

The simile of *the thread* [about to be woven into a] *garment* [and already regarded as a garment]. Raghunātha explains it thus:—"यत्र तु भाविसंज्ञया निर्देशो यथा नारुद्रो वसेत्काश्यामित्यत्र तत्र सूत्रशाटिकान्यायावतारः । सूत्रस्य शाटिकां वापयतीत्यत्र यथा सूत्रावस्थायां भाविन्या शाटिकेतिसंज्ञया निर्देशस्तथा दार्ष्टान्तिकेऽपीति बोध्यम्."

It is no doubt derived from the following passage in the *Mahābhāṣya* 1. 3. 12 (vārtika 2):—"आत्मनेपदेषु चापि नेतरेतराश्रयं भवति । कथम् । भाविनी संज्ञा विज्ञास्यते सूत्रशाटकवत् । तद्यथा । कश्चित्कंचित्तन्तुवायमाह अस्य सूत्रस्य शाटकं वयेति । स पश्यति यदि शाटको न वातव्योऽथ वातव्यो न शाटकः शाटको वातव्यश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धम् । भाविनी खल्वस्य संज्ञाभिप्रेता स मन्ये वातव्यो यस्मिन्नुते शाटक इत्येतद्भवतीति." This is repeated in 2. 1. 51 (vārtika 4). Kumārila employs the illustration in *Tantravārtika* 3. 7. 33 (page 1145):—"यथैवास्य सूत्रस्य शाटकं वयेत्युक्ते वानेन शाटकः क्रियत इति हि भाविसंज्ञाविज्ञानादविरोधो विज्ञायते तथैवात्र प्रत्येतव्यम्."

Light is thrown upon this by the following extract from Ballantyne's *Aphorisms of the Nyāya*, ii. 127. The sūtra so numbered is "सहचरणस्थानतादर्थ्य &c." "Though its meaning be not so and so, it is figuratively so employed in the case of a Brāhman, a scaffold, a mat......in consideration of association,

place, design......'Though it be not so and so,' *i. e.*, though such be not the direct meaning of the word, it is figuratively employed; for example, the word 'staff' &c., is employed for a Brāhman &c., because of association......In like manner...... from the 'design' (*tādarthya*), 'He makes a mat' (kaṭa) implies his aiming after a mat; for the mat, inasmuch as it is a thing non-existent [*until* made] can have [at the time when one is spoken of as making it] no maker."

Again, under sūtra 4. 1. 50 [बुद्धिसिद्धं तु तदसत्], the author of the vritti says (as interpretted by Dr. Ballantyne):—"The weaver sets himself to work, having considered, that, 'In these threads [*i. e.*, constituted by these threads] there *will be* a web,' but not with the understanding that 'there *is* a web'; for, if *that* were the case, then, the product being supposed extant, there would be no setting one's self to work, because desire [precluded by possession] would be absent." See also a passage in *Tātparyaṭīkā*, page 254, beginning at line 14; and *Sānkhyatattvakaumudī* on karikā 9, pages 52, 53.

सोपानत्के पादे द्वितीयामुपानहमशक्यत्वान्नोपादत्ते ॥

A man does not [attempt to] *put a second shoe on a foot already shod, for it would be an impossibility.* This is found in the bhāṣya on Jaimini 1. 2. 33, where the *pūrvapakshin* objects to certain Vedic texts as unnecessarily setting forth things already known.

स्थावरजङ्गमविषन्यायः ॥

The simile of *vegetable* [or mineral] *poison and animal poison* [जङ्गमाविष]. An illustration of one thing being counteracted by another. In his smaller work Raghunāthavarman places this amongst the purely grammatical nyāyas, immediately after the

पूर्वात्परबलीयस्त्वन्याय, and describes it as follows:—"स्थावरजङ्गम-विषन्यायश्चेह बोध्यः । रजतादिज्ञानतद्बाधज्ञानयोः सर्पवत्सनाभादिरूपजङ्गम-स्थावरविषयोश्चोत्तरेण पूर्वबाधः प्रसिद्धो यथा तथा प्रकृतेऽपि" ॥ In the larger work, it stands amongst miscellaneous nyāyas near the end of the *uttarabhāga*, and is numbered 242. I extract from it the following:—"स्थावरेण वत्सनाभादिविषेण जङ्गमस्य सर्पविषादेर्बाधो जङ्गमेन च स्थावरस्येति प्रसिद्धम् । सामान्येन परस्परबाध्यबाधकभावविवक्षायां सुन्दोपसुन्दन्यायविषयेऽस्य प्रवृत्तिः । पूर्वं निवर्त्यान्यस्य स्वयमेव निवृत्तौ विवक्षितायां दग्धेन्धनवह्निन्यायविषयेऽस्यावतरणम् । परेण पूर्वबाधमात्रविवक्षायां पूर्वात्परबलीयस्त्वन्यायस्येति बोध्यम् । अपच्छेदन्यायस्त्वस्पष्टमुदाहरणमुभयत्रा-नियतपूर्वापरीभावेनानियतबाध्यबाधकभावात्" ॥

An example of animal poison proving an antidote to the other kind is found in *Ādiparva*, chap. cxxviii (Calc.). The wicked Duryodhana mixed some *kālakūṭaka* in Bhima's food and, when he had eaten it and become unconscious, threw him into the water. The story then continues thus:—"स निःसंज्ञो जलस्यान्तमथ वै पाण्डवोऽविशत् । आक्रामन्नागभवने तदा नागकुमारकान् ॥ ततः समेत्य बहुभिस्तदा नागैर्महाविषैः । अदश्यत भृशं भीमो महादंष्ट्रैर्विषोल्बणैः ॥ ततोऽस्य दश्यमानस्य तद्विषं कालकूटकम् । हतं सर्पविषेणैव स्थावरं जङ्गमेन तु" ॥ Compare the विषनाशकविषन्याय in *Sarvārthasiddhi* on *Tattvamuktākalāpa* ii. 53.

स्वाङ्गुलिज्वालया परं दिधक्षुः स परं दहेद्वा न वा स्वाङ्गुलिदाहमनुभवति ॥

A man who tries to burn his enemy by setting fire to his own fingers, may or may not burn the enemy but certainly burns his own fingers! It occurs in *Nyāyavārtika* 2. 1. 12 in reference to a person who denies the validity of Proof. Sūtras 8 and 12, as translated by Dr. Ballantyne, are as follows:—"[Perhaps some one will say] the nature of a Proof

does not belong to sense &c., for it cannot be so at any of the three times [into which Time is divided]." "[If there be no such thing as Proof] because [forsooth] nothing can be such at any of the three times, then the objection itself cannot be established." On this the author of the vārtika says:—"यत्खलु त्रिष्वपि कालेषु न साधकं तदसाधनमिति ब्रुवता प्रतिषेधस्यासाधकत्वं स्ववाचैवाभ्युपगतं भवति । यथा कश्चित्स्वाङ्गुलिज्वालया परं दिधक्षुः स च परं दहेद्वा न वा स्वाङ्गुलिदाहमनुभवति."

स्वेदजनिमित्तेन शाटकत्यागन्यायः ॥

The illustration of *throwing away a garment because of a louse in it!* It occurs in *Upamitibhavaprapancā Kathā* (page 160 line 10):—"यतोऽहमनन्तापत्यापि दुर्जनचक्षुर्दोषभयादविवेकादिभिर्मंत्रिभिर्वन्ध्येति प्रख्यापिता लोके ममैवापत्यान्यन्यजनापत्यतया गीयन्ते । सोऽयं स्वेदजनिमित्तेन शाटकत्यागन्यायः" ॥ Compare Raghunātha's यूकाभिया कन्थात्यागन्यायः ॥

हिरण्यनिधिदृष्टान्तः ॥

The illustration afforded by *buried treasure* [over which men may walk again and again, unconscious of its existence]. It is found in the *Chhāndogya Upaniṣad* 8. 3. 2 as follows:—"यथापि हिरण्यनिधिं निहितमक्षेत्रज्ञा उपर्युपरि सञ्चरन्तो न विन्देयुरेवमेवेमाः सर्वाः प्रजा अहरहर्गच्छन्त्य एतं ब्रह्मलोकं न विन्दन्त्यनृतेन हि प्रत्यूढाः" ॥

Sures'varācārya makes use of it in *Sambandhavārtika*, verses 294 and 295:—

"कुतस्तज्ज्ञानमिति चेत्तद्धि बन्धपरिक्षयात् ।
असावपि च भूतो वा भावी वा वर्ततेऽथवा ॥
अधीतवेदवेदार्थोऽप्यत एव न मुच्यते ।
हिरण्यनिधिदृष्टान्तादिदमेव च दर्शितम्" ॥

The translator of the vārtika, Mr. S. Venkaṭaramaṇa Aiyar, gives "the illustration of the golden mine," as the rendering of the nyāya in verse 295; and adds in a footnote, "people, other than professional detectives of mines, will not discover a rich mine of gold hidden deep beneath the surface of the earth"; but I think that my rendering is more in accord with S'ankarācārya's interpretation of it in the Vedic passage. He says:—

"हिरण्यनिधिं हिरण्यमेव पुनर्ग्रहणाय निधातृभिर्निधीयत इति निधिस्तं हिरण्यनिधिं निहितं भूमेरधस्तान्निक्षिप्तम्" ॥

There is no thought here of a *mine*, but of treasure buried in the ground with a view to its being taken up again on a future occasion.

The two verses from the *Vārtika* reappear as *Pancadas'ī* ix. 39, 40, preceded by the following:—

"पुनःपुनर्विचारेऽपि त्रिविधप्रतिबन्धतः ।
न वेत्ति तत्त्वमित्येतद्वार्तिके सम्यगीरितम्" ॥

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

NYĀYAS EXPLAINED IN PARTS I, II & III.

The Nyāyas being arranged in alphabetical order
in each handful, it is not necessary
to quote the pages.

LIST OF NYĀYAS.

ERRATA.

Page 6, lines 7 and 9 from bottom :—

For युगपद्ज्ज्ञा read युगपज्ज्ञा

Page 29, line 8 from bottom : —

Put the inverted commas *before* वसन्ताय.